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☞ The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt for money due us for subscriptions to our paper.

☞ Remittances by mail, when registered, at our risk.

☞ The anti-Lecompton Democrats who continue to adhere to the Democratic party need not for a moment suppose that they will be able to remain in the party long without a complete and unconditional surrender of the principles for which they have been contending. Lecomptonism is Democracy. Sooner or later all who claim to be Democrats will be obliged to subscribe to this nefarious doctrine or ally themselves with some other political organization. The sooner they declare their independence of the party that is ruled by the Administration with an inflexible iron rule, the better for their own self-respect and for the welfare of their country. They may make themselves useful to the Lecompton Democracy in assisting them with their influence and their votes through the elections of the coming summer and autumn, but, after those are over, no anti-Lecomptonites will be tolerated in the Democratic ranks. They will be ruthlessly turned adrift and ignominiously spurned by their quondam associates or forced to abandon their principles and shorten their limbs to fit the procrustean bed of Lecomptonism.

It is evident that a renewal of the Calhoun frauds in Kansas is deliberately contemplated by the Administration. The Lecompton constitution has not been ultimately abandoned. It was found utterly impossible to force it upon the people of Kansas by Congressional legislation, and a resort has been had to fraud and trickery. "Rem, Rem, quocunque modo, rete si possis, si non, rem," is the motto of the Buchanan Administration. They are determined to have the Lecompton constitution. They can't get it honestly, and they will try to get it any way they can. They have staked their existence upon the adoption of this constitution. All the stratagems of parliamentary tactics were exhausted, all the persuasive power of a vast public patronage was unavailing to induce Congress to drag Kansas into the Union under this obnoxious "constitutional instrument" against the expressed will of four-fifths of the people of that Territory. But the English contrivance provides that three of the five commissioners of elections to decide the fate of Lecompton in Kansas shall be appointed by the President. Two of these three were already known to be Lecomptonites from crown to sole, the third, Mr. Weer, originally a Lecompton anti, had become disgusted with the manifest injustice of the administration and had taken sides with the people against the attempted tyranny of the Executive. He has been displaced, and a willing tool of Buchanan has been substituted for him. No reason can be assigned for this except that the administration expects and hopes for a repetition of the outrageous frauds that attended the presentation to Congress of the Lecompton constitution. The Democratic party will be required to endorse and to sustain this action. They will be required to swear that all has been honestly done. This removal of Weer and the appointment of his successor indicate a settled determination on the part of the President and his supporters to force Lecomptonism upon the Democratic party as well as upon Kansas. We know that there are thousands of men in the Democratic ranks who abhor Lecomptonism. The opportunity is offered to them to abandon the party that has made this doctrine its shibboleth. They had better jump now. If they hesitate, they must consent to be slaves for life to a despicable tyranny or fall and be crushed amidst the ruins of the Democratic party.

☞ One of the Democratic organs charges the American Executive Committee with holding a meeting in a public room, and says the gas and coal to warm the room are paid for out of the public treasury. It will be news to the people of this Commonwealth that the warmth and light of the sun are paid for by the citizens of Louisville. The meeting was held in the day time. The only warmth or light was that afforded by the sun in the Heavens. Democracy however has become so blind that it can't tell night from day. It is so greedy of public spoils that it is unwilling that Americans shall enjoy the light and heat of the sun. If there were a majority of Democrats in Heaven they would'n't permit St. Peter to let anybody in who is not a Lecompton Democrat. Their "proscription" pales the ineffectual fires of all they ever charged against the "Know-Nothings."

Henry Ward Beecher, in his "Life Thoughts," says: "The Bible Society is sending its Bibles all over the world—to Greenland and the Moors, to Arabia and Egypt; but it dares not send them to our own people. The colporteur who should leave a Bible in a slave's cabin, *would go to Heaven from the lowest limb of the first tree.*"

We can tell the Rev. Mr. Beecher that the people of the South, when they wish to hang a colporteur, are not green enough to hang him as a matter of course from "the lowest limb of the first tree." They would at any rate see that the limb wasn't low enough to let his own lower limbs touch the ground.

But seriously, the whole assertion of Mr. Beecher is a vile slander. He never in his life heard of any man's being hung in the South for leaving a Bible in a slave's cabin. In asserting what he does, he violates the ninth commandment, and we presume he is impartial enough to treat the whole decalogue alike.

☞ The denunciations of the English bill by a large number of the Southern Democratic papers are terrific. There is scarcely a fire-eating journal in the extreme South that does not pronounce it everything vile and mean and contemptible and infamous. And yet, certain journals in this region, while they are ludicrously ambitious to be thought of the fire-eating order of Democratic politicians, hurrah for the English bill as the most glorious triumph of fire-esterism that ever was heard of in the history of American politics.

☞ Mr. Nathaniel Tyler (we hope, for his own sake, not a relation of John's) and Mr. O. (or Oh!) Jennings Wise, son of Governor Wise, have added themselves recently to the editorial corps of that very important newspaper, the Richmond Enquirer. We have not the slightest doubt that Mr. "O." is just as terrible as if his christening had been "Oh," and he probably will fully maintain the reputation of his erratic but chivalric father.

O. Jennings Wise, don't try to dissolve the Union. Oh Jennings, *don't*.

☞ The editor of the Washington Union, the organ of the Administration, is discussing the question whether the Democratic party is dead. Let him hold a looking-glass to its mouth and see whether it has breath enough to stain the glass. But let him be careful not to raise the glass as high as its eyes, for, if it were to have a view of its present cadaverous and horrible features, it would die of fright, unless it is dead already.

☞ We are glad to see that patriotism has not quite died out in the hearts of the Democrats of the South. There appear to be a good many Democrats in that region who are entirely willing to make immense sacrifices in the way of accepting office to prevent the dissolution of the Union.

☞ Mrs. A. Pratt of Philadelphia, aged 75, has married a young man named Lamb. One would think that she is old enough to desire peace and quiet instead of having a bad Lamb always about her.

☞ The New Orleans Delta hopes that the dilettanteists will cooperate. We hope so too. Let them be sentenced to take "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together."

☞ We saw an accomplished surgeon cutting a swell the other day. The swell must have weighed about a pound, and the operation was performed with complete success.

☞ The Buchanan editors of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are a set of vile dirt-eaters. They are fit for nothing but to play the highly interesting game of mumble-peg.

☞ Those who have seen fat men run will probably agree with us that great speed and great bottom are seldom combined.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE AT NEW CASTLE IND., ROBBED — $11,000 TAKEN — The County Treasurer's office of Henry county, was broken open on last Friday morning about one o'clock, and robbed, it is supposed, of about $11,000. This is the second time it has been robbed within a few months. The first time the thieves blew open the safe with powder and got about a thousand dollars. There were three keys to the safe. These keys he took home and hid in different places in his bed room. In the night the bedroom was entered and chloroform administered to the man and his wife who were asleep there, and two of the keys taken.

☞ We published, the other day, a paragraph giving, very briefly indeed, the leading facts of an encounter at Lexington, between Mr. James Ford, Jr., formerly of this place and now of Arkansas, and Mr. E. M. Apperson, of Memphis. Mr. Apperson subsequently gave his version of the affair in the Memphis Avalanche, and requested us to correct our statement. We said in reply, that we should publish nothing further upon the subject unless certificates or a report of the testimony before the court.

We now publish several certificates which show that what we stated was strictly true. And we may add, that we have the best reason to believe that still stronger certificates, of a similar character, can readily be had if necessary. Mr. Apperson may have intended to tell the truth in the article in the Avalanche, as to the facts of the encounter, but it is exceedingly evident from the testimony that he was not half so capable of calm, cool observation upon the occasion as the rest of the persons present.

LEXINGTON, KY., May 19, 1858.

Having been called upon by Mr. Ford to state *the facts in the case of a difficulty* that occurred between himself and Mr. Apperson, I hereby make the following statement, viz:

The difficulty took place on Short street, in the city of Lexington, immediately opposite to the gate of the yard that surrounds the house in which I reside. I was coming from the gate in company with Mr. Will. T. Scott. I looked across the street and saw Mr. Apperson with a pistol in his hand pointing toward Mr. Ford. He (F.) back being turned toward Apperson. Apperson fired and commenced going backward in a zigzag manner from Ford. Ford then fired, and Apperson went into a back door of a house, and then Ford went round the corner of the street. The next I saw of the parties was Ford standing in the middle of the street in front of the house, pistol in hand, seeming to await a further attack. Apperson, when I saw him at all, was being brought out of the house in custody of a deputy sheriff and assistant town marshal.

Mr. Scott and myself have frequently talked over the affair since, and the above is *substantially true*, as we now recollect. Mr. Scott and myself were the only witnesses to the difficulty when it first commenced.

J. I. CUNNINGHAM.

LEXINGTON, May 20, 1858.

I was standing in the door on Short street, on the 8th of May last, and saw the difficulty between Mr. Ford and Mr. Apperson in the street. Apperson fire at Mr. Ford, and immediately run into the side door of R. Long's grocery store. Mr. Ford fired at him as he ran in the door.

OLIVER P. BEARD.

At the request of James Ford, Esq., I hereby state that, from my best recollection, the substance of the evidence before the Examining Court in the Commonwealth of Kentucky against Ford and Apperson is as follows: Ford and Apperson were both passing down Short street in the neighborhood with Cheapside, in Lexington, and after the former had passed the latter some distance and was in such a position in advance of him that his back was nearly if not directly towards Apperson, the latter drew a pistol and fired at Ford. The latter then wheeled and fired at Apperson, who had by this time reached the side door on Short street leading into Robert Long's grocery store. When I say retreated, the witnesses said he walked backward in the direction, and one said he went into the door from the position he occupied when he fired at Ford in a zigzag manner, as if endeavoring to discard Ford's aim. Ford, after firing at and missing Apperson, then went on toward Cheapside with a pistol in his hand. Apperson had previously gone in to Long's grocery by the side door. Soon afterward Ford was arrested on Cheapside, and Apperson, when arrested, was found by the officer making the arrest in the second story of Long's grocery with a pistol in his hand. This is briefly the substance of the evidence as I remember it.

C. D. CARR, County Attorney, Fayette Co.

MAY 20, 1858.

LEXINGTON, MAY 20, 1858.

Having been requested by Mr. James Ford to state what I know in relation to a difficulty which occurred between him and Mr. E. M. Apperson, in the city of Lexington, on the 8th of May, 1858, I now state that there were reports of two pistols heard in my office about 9 o'clock. A few minutes afterwards the crowd commenced gathering at the court house, where I repaired, when I found Mr. Ford and Mr. Apperson in the custody of Mr. Bruce, (one of my deputies) and one of the city officers. On entering the court house I found Mr. Berk (counsel for Mr. Apperson) speaking, asking time to prepare the case. The attorney for Judge ordered me to take one of the parties and Mr. Bryan to take the other in charge and have them put at the court house for trial at 4 o'clock. I immediately took Mr. Ford around to my office and entered with Mr. Ford, when he observed: "I don't like the manner in which I was arrested." I replied that I did not know; he thought not. The next question was from Mr. Ford, stating that a man was a mutineer shot and did not know it, and insisted on an examination, which I declined, and myself made by opening his clothes, but found no mark of a bullet. In the examination I found a large knife on the body of Mr. Ford and sold that he had carried it to me, which he did. Mr. Ford was under my charge for several hours, and I am perfectly satisfied there was no attempt at escape by observation west.

A. F. DUDLEY, Sheriff F. C.

LEXINGTON, KY., May 21, 1858.

I found Mr. Apperson on the day of the difficulty between him and Mr. Ford, in the second story of the grocery of Mr. Robert Long, on Short street, in his hands a double-barrelled pistol on his person. Apperson had fired and reloaded the pistol, and, as I am informed and believe, was that he retreated to the above named place, where I found him as above stated. Apperson's wife when Mr. Ford's back was toward him.

G. M. BRYAN, Deputy Sheriff C. C.

LIST OF BRITISH OUTRAGES.—The followirg is a list of the outrages said to have been committed by the British cruisers upon American merchantmen during the commencement of the present excitement. The list is long, and the offences are of a most serious nature—sufficiently so to justify the action of our Government:

Bark Clara Windsor, fired into and boarded, Feb. 19.
Ship Tropic Bird, fired into and boarded; arrived at Falmouth.
Bark Glenburn, overhauled at sea.
Brig Robert Wing, fired into and boarded.
Schooner Belle, fired into and boarded, while on the 29th ult., boarded and searched.
Schooner Wingold, fired into and boarded April 15. Arrived at Boston.
Schooner Cutter, seized and detained at Imagua. This vessel cleared from Hawana, for the coast of Africa.
Schooner N. B. Borden, fired into and boarded. Arrived at Savannah.
Brig Brothers, overhauled and boarded at sea.

The following vessels were boarded, May 2, in the port of Sagua la Grande:

Bark W. H. Chandler.
Brig Martha Gilchrist.
Brig E. C. O'Brien.

They have all arrived at New York, and their depositions have been sent to Washington. At the same time and place, the following vessels were also overhauled:

Brig John Howe, Capt. Nichols.
Brig John Taylor, Capt. Young.
Brig S. Thurston, Capt. Lambert.
Ship Glenmary, Capt. Bartlett.
Bark Y. T. Martin, Capt. Chas. A. French.
Bark James Cook, Capt. W. Blanchard.

There was also a boat and all the money seized by a British cruiser off Stone Key and sent to Jamaica for adjudication. This may possibly be the case of the Cortez.

A Boston brig, which arrived at Cardenas on the 22d of May, was boarded by the Styx. She was reported by Capt. Matthews, of the brig Eolus, of Bristol.

The only British cruisers mentioned so far in connection with these outrages are the Styx, the Buzzard, and the Jasper, all steam gunboats.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—The steamship Gen. Rusk, at New Orleans, brings dates from Brownsville to the 12th inst. The Rusk brought $157,584 in specie. The Flag is almost entirely taken up with the correspondence between Gov. Vidaurri and Messrs. Lockridge and Henningsen.

The controversy between Lockridge and Henningsen is waxing warm, and begins to smell strongly of gunpowder. Lockridge, in reply to a card of Gen. Henningsen which appeared in the Monterey Bulletin of a recent date, in which the former was mentioned in a manner not at all complimentary, stigmatizes the attack as "wanton and cowardly," and says:

In the first place, he sets out by returning thanks to his Excellency, Gen. Vidaurri, for having acted wisely in publishing my private correspondence, which was received and preserved as such by Gen. Vidaurri. This is the cause of this reply. I hold that no gentleman will betray such confidence; and further, that no gentleman will answer such publication knowingly in any other mode or manner than is known to honorable men and is prescribed by the code of honor. But Gen. Henningsen has sought another recourse, and I will now dispose of the whole matter, gentlemen, in as few words as possible, which I will ever stand ready to give him or any one else who may become offended at me at any time, by pronouncing all his statements to Gen. Vidaurri, upon the subject, to be false, and that he is a base, abusive, malicious, and cowardly falsehoods, such as he alone can invent, guided by malice of the basest nature. And I now pronounce him before the world to be a liar, scoundrel, and low dirty puppy, and will continue to publish him as such until he desires proper satisfaction.

From Northern Mexico.—The Brownsville Flag of the 5th inst. says:

Just as we are going to press a friend has kindly offered us the most important dispatches from the liberal army in Mexico. From these we learn that Gen. Miramon, after his defeat by Col. Zuzuza, fled toward Zacatecas, pursued by the latter, who sent word to Gen. Vidaurri, at 10 o'clock on the night of the 27th, in which he says: "After nine hours of hard fighting, our valiant forces have been again crowned with glory, and gained a complete victory. We occupy the plaza of Zacatecas. The General-in-Chief, Antonio Munero, various other chiefs and officers, with a multitude of troops, have fallen prisoners into our hands."

The friend who gives us this information says he is informed that 2,000 stand of small arms and 12 cannon were taken by the constitutionalists, and that they were concentrating their forces for a combined attack on Puebla.

HON. GEO. R. MCKEE IN THE MOUNTAINS.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: Doubtless you would like to hear of the progress of the rival Bell and Breckinridge tornadoes. I will speak of them in Judge Pearce's district where I reside. I have been acquainted in this district, and, from my knowledge of the people and from reliable information from other parts of it, intend to say that Bell will greatly rise upon the vote cast for Fillmore. The Kansas swindle gives Bell a good deal of strength. The old Clay Whigs will sustain him. There is a strong party of Democrats in the mountains with Douglas and Crittenden. They can't stand the message of the President, that infamous and disgraceful document, nor, notwithstanding the prohibitions in the constitution. They say, and say in truth, the principle might be brought to bear upon the Federal Constitution, the free States having a majority and still increasing. When and how soon, you will hear a good report from the mountains.

MOUNTAINEER.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

HAVANA, May 15, 1858.

The commander of the British war steamer Styx is assuming considerable jurisdiction in the waters and upon the shore of Cuba. A few days since he ordered a detachment of marines on shore at a small port to the eastward, with instructions to search under the houses from eight to ten miles in the interior from the point of landing, giving as an excuse that he had suspicion of a cargo of negroes having been landed in the vicinity, which he wished to seize. No negroes had been landed in that part of the country, so that the foraging party contented themselves with small hen-roost plunder, and a pig thrown in to cure their disappointment. This very gallant commander stated in conversation at Matanzas the other day (I have it from good authority) that he was determined to make money out of the slave trade, *in one way or another*. It has been said that the officers of the gun-boats are very "*facile*" when pressed with a sack of ounces, but I did not suppose the commander of the Styx could be brought down to such Charonrates of ferriage. Gen. Concha has issued the captain of the district where the landing was effected, to be brought to Havana in irons, to account for his conduct in not preventing it, by force of arms. The impudence of the Styx representative of the gun-boat fleet will not be endured by the government of Cuba.

The three cargoes of Asiatics delivered on the 12th count 1,986, the deaths by transit 55 only.

The Spanish ship of the line Isabel 2d went to sea yesterday morning for a cruise.

It is said here that the British Consul General Crawford *has not advised* the searching of vessels of the United States, or the landing of armed men upon the coast of Cuba.

WHAT MR BUCHANAN HAS UNDERTAKEN—AND HOW MUCH OF IT HE WILL PROBABLY DO.—There is good reason to believe, that, while the recent acts of British naval officers in the Gulf have transcended, at least in several instances, the limits of that right of visit which Great Britain asserts, and which we deny, the pith and substance, the essence and body of those acts have been in perfect conformity with the instructions of the British Government. The instructions may have been, and no doubt have been in some cases, if not all, carried out harshly and improperly, but the gist of the proceedings has evidently been authorized by express direction. There is little or no doubt, we think, that the commander of the Styx and his fellow officers were ordered to visit and verify the nationality of suspicious looking vessels bearing the American flag, although they have probably executed the order in a manner to merit and ultimately to receive the severe censure of their own Government. If we are correct in this opinion, and we do not very well see what other view is admissible, it of course devolves upon Mr. Buchanan, embracing in its fullest extent, as he does, the doctrine on this point hitherto asserted by our government, to exact an apology for the affront implied in the exercise of what the British Government terms the right of visit, as well as reparation for the injury flowing from the rude manner of its exercise in the present instance. It certainly will not do for him, in the face of our government's well known denial of the right of visit, and after repeating this denial in its broadest terms himself, in view of this very exigency, to rest satisfied with atonement for the mere *abuse* of the right, which the British Government holds and has always held itself ready to make at any moment. This everybody must perceive would be an inglorious retreat. It would be equally ridiculous and disgraceful. But who imagines that the British Government, besides making reparation for any loss or injury that may have resulted from its exercise of the right of visit, will apologize for the exercise of the right itself, if an apology be demanded? We venture to say that nobody does. It is rather too much to expect that any proud and powerful nation will apologize for doing what it claims a right to do. British spirit would not brook the humiliation for an instant. What, then, must happen? Why, manifestly, Mr. Buchanan must either fight or submit. He must go to war with Great Britain, or eat Secretary Cass's letter to Lord Napier. Such undoubtedly is the real significance of the attitude which Mr. Buchanan has assumed. Whether he is entirely conscious of its responsibility, or whether, if he is, he will stand bravely up to it, will appear more clearly hereafter.

Meanwhile, we hope the country will not fail to mark the question closely. We heartily wish we could flatter ourselves that it is to end in a lasting adjustment. It assuredly is high time that we had come to some definite understanding with Great Britain in relation to this matter of the right of visit. We have played fast and loose with it too long. It should be settled. Neither the national honor nor the national welfare will permit it to remain an open question. The ill-feeling and incessant diplomatic squabbles to which it gives rise are as prejudicial to the interests as to the peace and dignity of the two countries. It is a keen thorn in the sides of both. If settled, however, it must plainly be done in one of three ways. We must concede the right of visit; or we must resist its exercise with respect to our own vessels at all hazards; or, reserving the question of right, we must stipulate, under judicious restrictions, to allow the visiting of our vessels on the score of expediency. Any one of these steps, if fairly taken, would afford a practical solution of the question. The first would remove the root of the controversy; the second would virtually annul the right of visit so far as we are concerned by making inevitable war the price of its exercise; and the last, without directly touching the root of the matter, would cut it off in the ground, and effectually keep it from rising into view, until time should extirpate it altogether. In immediate effect, and perhaps ultimately, the first and last steps would prove much the same. The last, however, while securing the present advantages of the first, would possess the strong recommendation of involving no concession of principle on the part of our Government. Placing the right of visit as between Great Britain and ourselves on the basis of special agreement, it would provide for the efficient maintenance of the police of the seas, and thereby adjust the difficulty, without the express triumph of either party. For practical reasons, we strongly incline to the policy of this step. Our own views of the right of visit were expressed at length some three years ago, on an occasion not unlike the present. We still adhere to them. The exercise of the right of visit, well guarded and strictly defined, and under full responsibility for its lightest abuse, appears to us absolutely necessary to the maritime interests of all nations. In our judgment, the government that obstinately denies it, in practice as well as theory, offers its protection, in effect, to every pirate that raves the seas. It virtually converts its flag into an amulet or talisman for every bucaneer who chooses to carry it. This is no exaggeration. As respects the great purposes of police, the right of visit cannot be utterly denied without paralyzing every man-of-war on the ocean. Nothing can be clearer than this. If the flag of a respectable nation protects the vessel at whose mast-head it is flying from even the slight degree of scrutiny that may be requisite to ascertain its genuineness, a pirate obviously has merely to run up the flag of such a nation, and laugh his pursuer to scorn. Imagine, under such a dispensation as this, a freebooter roving for plunder on the high seas. A British cruiser heaves in sight, and the marauder hoists the American flag, and passes on unchallenged. Presently an American vessel appears, and he hoists the British flag, with the same magical effect. Next comes a French man-of-war or a Spanish frigate or a Portuguese corvette, and he sends his choice of the flags of all other nations to the mast-head of his villainous craft, and, forthwith, it is sacred from the footsteps of the minister of justice. In this manner the blackest brigand that ever infested the seas might run the gauntlet of all the war vessels of Christendom as if clad with enchantment. Pirates might just as well be presented with the freedom of the ocean at once. A doctrine which leads directly and unavoidably to such shocking absurdities can have no foundation in reason or justice. The assumption that its maintenance is demanded by our national honor is a libel on the judgment and moral sense of the nation. Unquestionably, in the eye of international law, the vessels of every independent nation are exempt from unnecessary interruption on the high seas. In like manner, in the eye of the common law, every man's house is his castle. But, as this quality of sacredness, high as it is, does not protect the citizen from lawful search on land, so its counterpart does not of right shield the vessels of any country from necessary visit and scrutiny on the ocean. To assert that it does is an affectation of national spirit which can be saved from ridicule only by the exhibition of a fixed determination to go to war in support of the assertion.

And to this determination, if we may judge of the motives of acts from their logical import, Mr. Buchanan has brought himself in the present emergency. Most certainly, if he has any thought at all of embracing this excellent opportunity to settle the question of the right of visit, he has no idea of settling it by either of the pacific modes to which we have referred. He has publicly committed himself and the country to war. The force of his position is clearly nothing less than this. It is plain, as we have already said, that, unless Mr. Buchanan obtains from the British Government, in addition to reparation for the injuries growing out of what that Government itself will no doubt cheerfully acknowledge to be the unwarranted conduct of its officers in the Gulf, a further apology for the exercise of the right of visit, *he is bound to fight*. He has no alternative—except his favorite one of backing down. If he chooses that, he will concede, in the face of the whole world, our inability to exact the satisfaction which he now declares that our national honor demands. He will not only leave the question open to vex the future relations of the two countries, but he will disgrace our own by a humiliating confession of weakness which has no foundation in fact. Yet, as the necessary result of Mr. Buchanan's position, this ignominious course is the sole alternative of going to war with one of the most powerful nations of the globe on a question concerning which President Tyler sixteen years ago doubted "whether the apparent difference between the two governments was not *rather one of definition than of principle*." We leave an experienced public to conjecture which of these alternatives Mr. Buchanan will be likely to choose, and to determine how much nearer to a permanent settlement the question of the right of visit is to-day or will be when Mr. Buchanan is through with it than it was at the conclusion of the treaty of Washington. With a competent statesman at the head of our affairs, the present juncture might have been made an era in the history of public law. As it is, we look for only the old routine of bluster and submission.

☞ The Washington Union will not countenance the news of peace with the Mormons, because it fears giving credit to that intelligence would endanger the appropriation bill and the loan bill.

The alterations in the notes of the Southern Bank of Kentucky were effected by the chemical operation, by which the letters and figures are removed from the 1's and characters corresponding with the 10's and 20's were printed in their place; and this is so well done that a person not acquainted with the different plates would not detect the fraud.

☞ Alexis St. Martin, a Frenchman, has a little window over a hole in his chest, through which all the operations of his stomach are visible. There are very few of our Democratic editors, who, by windows in their skulls, could exhibit operations of the brain.

☞ Mr. Wright, the new doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at Washington, has appointed Samuel Lamborne, of Ohio, Superintendent of the House document room, vice Dr. S. V. Hunter, of Kentucky, removed.

☞ Messrs. Pendleton and Groesbeck, of Ohio, lost some character by their support of the wretched English fraud—for they had some to lose. Cox didn't lose a particle.

☞ Some of the Southern Lecompton organs are continually harping upon the opposition of Crittenden and Douglas and Marshall and Underwood and those who voted with them against the admission of Kansas as a *slave* State. They voted in favor of the right of the people of Kansas to make it either a slave or a free State in accordance with the freely and fairly expressed will of the majority. No party, nor faction, nor clique, nor individual in Congress, except Quitman, of Mississippi, and Bonham, of South Carolina, wanted to bring Kansas into the Union as a *slave* State. The Senate bill provided for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, but directly conceded the right of the people to hold another convention immediately after the act of admission, and, in defiance of all the restrictions of the Lecompton instrument, adopt a *free* State constitution; and the English contrivance does not adopt the Lecompton constitution but permits the people indirectly to reject it. All this twaddle about the opposition to the admission of Kansas as a slave State is mere wind. It is a self-stultification to those who use it, and an insult to the intelligence of those to whom it is addressed. It is a virtual acknowledgment that the Lecomptonites have nothing but falsehood and misrepresentation to stand upon, and that they dare not confront the facts in the case. The people of the South will not be so easily deceived. They are capable of exercising their sober judgment, and will no longer be led astray by factitious appeals to their prejudices and passions.

REORGANIZATION OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.—A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun states that the Chairman of the Committee on Claims (Judge Iverson of Georgia) has in preparation a bill which he will endeavor to introduce the present session, to reorganize the Court of Claims. The bill proposes to increase the number of judges from three to five. It also proposes to make the decision of the court final in all cases involving $10,000 or less, and in all cases involving larger sums it will give the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, without reference to Congress otherwise than for the necessary appropriations. Some modification of the present jurisdiction of the court, it is said, is called for, because the court, as at present constituted, has failed of its object, which was intended to relieve Congress and its committees of the great burden of the consideration of private claims against the General Government. The court is now merely clothed with the powers of a House committee, their decisions after costly litigation, being only recommendatory.

Under the bill proposed by Judge Iverson, the vast number of claims, old and new, against the Government, would soon be disposed of; for the reason that the legal principles governing all such cases would be soon determined and adjudicated by the two courts, so that their application to every new case arising could be immediately made, and its fate at once settled.

THE RECENT ELECTION IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia Dispatch gives the figures to show how the vote stood, at the recent municipal election in Philadelphia, in the first five Congressional Districts of Pennsylvania. They make a bad footing up for Democracy of the Lecompton stamp. In the first district, the Democratic majority is 57; in 1856 it was 2,220 for Mr. Florence, the present member, who voted for the English swindle. In the second, the anti-Democratic majority was 1,289; in 1856 it was 393 for Mr. Morris, who voted against Lecompton all through. In the third, the anti-Democratic majority is 298; in 1856 it gave 1,180 majority for Mr. Landy, who has supported the Administration and was elected as a Democrat. In the fourth, the majority against the Democrats was 2,217; in 1856 the Democratic majority there was 261. In the fifth, the Democratic majority was 481; in 1856 it was 1,713. These are ugly figures for Lecompton Democracy.

THE SMALL NOTE LAW.—Some apprehensions are entertained that the law of the last Legislature prohibiting the circulation of foreign bank notes under the denomination of five dollars will affect injuriously the trade and traffic in our city. This need not be the case. Our Kentucky banks will be prepared to supply to a very great extent the small notes that may thus be driven out of circulation here, and no great difficulty need be apprehended in getting rid of the small notes of other banks that now constitute a large part of our circulating medium. Similar laws exist in Missouri and also in Maryland but they are dead letters upon the statute book. The requirements of commerce regulate the circulation, and so long as brokers will buy money that is not bankable it will pass from hand to hand at its current value, like any other saleable commodity.

☞ A locomotive, says the Utica Herald, was sent out on the line of the Watertown and Rome Railroad to carry some men to subdue a fire raging on the line in the woods. The engineer, wishing to return, directed the fireman to fire up, which he did, and, while throwing wood into the furnace, the boiler exploded, blowing the fireman into a hundred pieces. The engine was a very old one.

AN OFFER FROM LIEUT. PORTER.—The repeated outrages on our vessels by British cruisers have induced Lieut. W. D. Porter, late of the United States navy, to suggest to the New York merchants to employ a pilot-boat, armed with a long 9-inch shell gun, to convoy their vessels from the coast of Cuba. Lieut. Porter offers his services, and pledges himself to return the fire of the British steamer Styx.

☞ Mr. John L. Robinson, U. S. Marshal for the district of Indiana, has been ass enough to sue the editor of the Indianapolis Journal for noticing the late report of his insanity.

☞ Mr. English was very indignant at the report that Mr. Broderick called him a dog. We understand that the dogs were still more so.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE, SOUTH, AND SLAVERY.—A resolution of the Alabama Conference, addressed to the General Conference, in session at Nashville, suggesting the expunging of the rule of the Discipline on the subject of "buying and selling men, women, and children with an intention to enslave them," has been pending before the latter body for some days. It was finally referred to a special committee, which made their report on Wednesday. The report, which we subjoin, was adopted by the Conference by a vote of 140 to 8—there being three absentees:

General Rule on Slavery.—The order of the day now come up: the report of the committee appointed yesterday to digest and arrange the several propositions that had been submitted to the Conference touching the general rule on slavery.

T. O. Summers, chairman of that committee, read the report, as follows:

Report of the Committee on Expunging the General Rule forbidding the buying and selling of men, women, and children with an intention to enslave them.

The committee appointed to report a preamble and resolutions in regard to the expunction of the rule in the General Rules forbidding "the buying and selling of men, women and children with an intention to enslave them," beg leave to report for action on the result of their deliberations:

WHEREAS, We rule in the General Rules of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, forbidding "the buying and selling of men, women, and children with an intention to enslave them;" and whereas it is possible that said rule may be construed as antagonistic to the institution of slavery, in regard to which the Methodist Church has, in the past, exercised the utmost forbearance, only enforcing the duties of masters and servants, as set forth in the Holy Scriptures; and whereas, a strong desire of the ministry and laity of the Church exists, in our judgment, for the peace of our ecclesiastical connection, therefore,

Resolved, By the delegates of the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in General Conference assembled, that the rule forbidding "the buying and selling of men, women, children with an intention to enslave them," be expunged from the General Rules of our Discipline, and the following adopted in its place:

Resolved, That in adopting he foregoing resolution this General Conference expresses no opinion in regard to the slave trade, to which the rule in quest on has been "understood" to refer.

Resolved, That the Bishops or others presiding in the Annual Conferences be and they are hereby instructed to take the vote of the Annual Conferences by the Annual Conferences at their next ensuing sessions, for their concurrent action.

Resolved, That the President of each Annual Conference shall be required, as soon as possible after adjournment of said Conference, to report to the Book Editor the vote on the resolution to expunge the rule in question; and when the Book Editor shall have received reports from all the Annual Conferences voting on the said resolution, he shall lay the information before one of the Bishops, and if it shall appear from said reports that three-fourths or more of all the members of the annual Conference present and voting on the question are in favor of expunging the rule, the Bishop shall direct the Book Editor to expunge it accordingly.

Resolved, That if any Annual Conference or Conferences refuse or neglect to vote on such resolution, the number of the Conference or Conferences shall not be counted for or against the expunging of the rule.

Resolved, That the publication of the foregoing preamble and resolutions in the Church papers shall be considered a sufficient notification of the action of this Conference in the premises.

Resolved, That the Bishops are respectfully requested to address a pastoral letter to the ministry and people of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, on the relation of masters and servants, agreeably to the principles contained in the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS O. SUMMERS, Chairman.

Nashville, May 18, 1858.

The committee on Episcopacy on Tuesday reported adverse to the election of any Bishops at this session, and the Conference received and adopted the report. Thus a very important question is summarily disposed of, though subject to reconsideration.

COUNTERFEITS.—We gave some time ago a description of the counterfeits noted in the following. As they have now been put in circulation in Cincinnati, we cop

WEEKLY JOURNAL

FOR APPELLATE JUDGE,

HON. ZACHARIAH WHEAT, of Adair.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,

HON. GEO. R. McKEE, of Pulaski.

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1858.

HON. FRED. P. STANTON'S MEMPHIS LETTER.—Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, the late Secretary of Kansas under GOV. Walker, and afterwards acting Governor of that Territory, was for ten consecutive years elected by the Democratic party the Representative in Congress of the Memphis district in Tennessee. His devotion to Southern interests has never been questioned. He has been repeatedly trusted and honored by the people of Tennessee and of the South. His opinions of the Kansas imbroglio are uninfluenced by any expectation of political preferment at their hands. They are given freely, fairly, and honestly, and may be relied upon as those of an impartial observer of all that has occurred in Kansas. While in Memphis a few days ago he was addressed by a number of his old constituents, requesting an exposition of his views upon the past, present, and future of Kansas. The following is his reply:

MEMPHIS, May 21, 1858.

Gentlemen: Yours of yesterday inviting your desire to hear you speak upon the past, present, and future prospects of Kansas, was handed to me this morning, and, although I had intended to start up the river to-morrow, and had so announced to many friends, I will postpone my departure until Monday next, and, if nothing occurs to prevent, will be happy to meet you at the Court House, in this city, on that day, at 12 o'clock M., and address the people to-night, if a suitable hall could be obtained. I regret that the large amount of previous engagements this could not be effected, but I regret to have to inform you that I cannot remain another day, even for the very agreeable purpose of appearing before my old friends and constituents in Tennessee, with a view to endeavor their good opinion, as the opposition which many of them have received with regard to my conduct in Kansas.

In reference to the past history of that Territory, at least so far as I have been personally connected with it, you may Rule more than I have already said in several lengthy addresses recently delivered in some of the Northern cities. I would be perfectly satisfied to rest the case of Kansas, and my own personal defence, upon the exposition made in those speeches, but I am painfully grateful to note that to have them spread before the people of the district which forms my honored constituency in the representative in Congress for ten consecutive years. I send you herewith a copy of my address delivered in the city of New York, on the night of the 19th of March last, with the hope that you may find it convenient to publish it to the people of this vicinity, through some appropriate channel. I am satisfied that great misconception exists here in reference to the true history of affairs in Kansas, and I will refer to that address as containing a succinct and, I hope, reliable statement of the facts which, in my judgment, require to be correctly informed upon the subject, in order to arrive at a sound and just conclusion. The information, they would, in my judgment, be constrained to acknowledge that the Administration and its supporters in the present crisis, have abandoned the true principles of their own creed, and have entered upon a course of fatal error in their violent and persistent attempt to force the Lecompton constitution upon the people of Kansas in spite of their expressed will. The issue presented here is, whether the people of Kansas should be permitted to form and regulate their own domestic institutions, through the agency of their own representatives in Congress, or whether they should be compelled to accept and submit to a constitution, which, although it may have been framed by a majority of the people of Kansas, was done at a time when a majority of the bona fide residents were absent from the Territory, and by the active interference of the Federal officers, appointed by the President, and by many of the people. Nothing could have been clearer. The vote of the people of Kansas, on the 4th of January, 1858, was a virtual abandonment of all sectional grounds, and an acknowledgment of the power of the people of the new State to be admitted into the Union, with *slavery or without it*, as the people might determine. A wise policy, and a faithful adherence to Democratic principles, would have hailed the Administration party to accept this measure, as a fair and great concession on the part of their opponents. On the contrary, it were, by insisting upon the acceptance of a wrong constitution, have only without submission to the people, but in direct violation of their known will, the Administration party has committed the sectional and indefensible error of making *slavery* the test of *political platform in the possession of the anti-Lecompton Democracy.* Abandoning the true principle of Democracy, the Administration party still insisted upon retaining the field of action, while in truth, it had surrendered the substantial fight, content with clinging to it by the most unnatural and untenable of all tenures, as will appear from the following:

Gentlemen, I must say to you that I can see, "in the present future prospects of Kansas," *nothing but* confusion, and the consequences of that gross injustice, which the President and the Administration party have done to the constitutional principles, have indeed in the future to be visited upon the heads of the people of this country. I see a course of renewed difficulties recently received from the Territory. I have no doubt, are greatly exaggerated, possibly for the very purpose of exposing the people to the misfortune of a Republican State, and with a view to enabling the Lecompton party to succeed and finally to accomplish their unjust designs. I recognize none of the causes complained of as existing in Kansas, and refuse to state that little faith is due to their statements relative to the latest outbreak, without confirmation from some unprejudiced source.

I sincerely hope, and, without some further fatal error on the part of those in authority, I believe, that the agitation will be confined to the political arena, and will have no more serious effect than the excitement of a faithless administration, which has betrayed the rights of the people, contributed to the triumph of sectional liberty, and misled a large portion of the Democratic party into a serious and unlawful error.

Very respectfully,

FRED. P. STANTON.

To MESSRS. T. J. Fields, Robert Topp, . W. Cherry, J. T. Swayne, and others.

This letter is a clear and succinct exposition of the whole Kansas question. It is a statement of the case that all may understand without going into the details of the preliminaries that are fully set out in the New York speech to which he alludes. Mr. Stanton proceeds directly to the present position of parties in regard to Kansas, and conclusively shows not only that the Southern Democracy are in the wrong, but that they have done great injury to the South.

We hope this letter and the New York speech alluded to will be read by every Southern man. The latter contains a lucid statement of the facts upon which was based the recent legislation in Congress upon the Kansas question, and this letter presents briefly and concisely the legitimate conclusions to be deduced from the action of Congress. It is in vain for the fire-eating agitators and Lecompton demagogues in the South to try to make a false issue and conceal the real gist of the controversy. They are continually dinning into Southern ears that the question is as to the admission of a slave State. Day after day they ring the changes upon this expression. They assert that Buchanan and the Lecompton cohorts are in favor of the admission of Kansas as a slave State, and that Douglas and Crittenden and Marshall and the anti-Lecompton Democrats in Congress are now standing. If they are sincere in advocating this principle, then the whole Southern people were abolitionists until the hour when the Lecompton iniquity was hatched from the fertile brains of Democratic demagogues at Washington, for, until that moment, the whole South had for years contended for this very same principle. Instead of having maledictions invariably poured out against them, by the Lecompton leaders, Douglas and Crittenden and their American and Democratic adherents in Congress deserve the highest praises and the lasting gratitude of the South and of the nation for having induced the Republicans to abandon their party shibboleth of "no more slave States" and to adopt this broad, national, and constitutional principle, upon which alone can there ever be any equality of States or any constitutional freedom of the people. Mr. Stanton's letter presents this question in its proper light before his old constituency in Tennessee, and all candid men, all who are not blinded and misguided by the most absurd prejudices, must, when they come to examine dispassionately, see that the Lecompton party are the real traitors to the South, and that the Americans and Democrats and even the Republicans, who stand upon the principle of the Crittenden-Montgomery bill, are truly the protectors of Southern rights, and the advocates of just and correct and national principles.

INFAMOUS.—The municipal elections take place in Washington City on the first Monday in June. We believe that the opponents of the Administration are a very decided majority in the city, but there seems to be scarcely a doubt that they will be overwhelmed, inasmuch as a large portion of them will not dare to exercise their rights. All of the persons employed by the government, even the humble laborers in the navy yard, are threatened with instant dismissal in the event of their presuming to vote against the wishes of the President. The Evening Bulletin, a Democratic paper just started at Washington, contains an article especially addressed to the employees of the navy yard, telling them plainly what they are to expect if they dare to vote like freemen. The writer, after pleturing to them the comforts and happiness of their present condition, proceeds thus:

Whether they have properly estimated those great blessings, or have ever given a thought of the pain it would cost them to be compelled to sever the tender ties that bind them to their hearth-stones, and to seek employment as strangers in strange places—away from the comforts of a pleasant home, away from the affectionate presence of wife and children, and the companionship of intimate friend—we are unable to say. But, the question is now to be answered practically with which they come to a forlorn hope, from the stubborn determination they manifest to injure the hand that gives them their daily bread, we are led to believe that they have either failed to give a thought to their own situation, or that the hardihood they have acquired upon them, *or else they build far too high upon the forbearance of the present Administration, and its agents within the navy yard!*

As if to cap the climax, this vile stipendiary of the administration then adds:

There are points of endurance beyond which no man's sympathy or forbearance would permit him to go; and if those who have been placed by the Administration party in power, then to have them spread before the people of the district which form my honored constituency in the representative in Congress for ten consecutive years. I send you herewith a copy of my address delivered in the city of New York, on the night of the 19th of March last, with the hope that you may find it convenient to publish it to the people of this vicinity, through some appropriate channel. I am satisfied that great misconception exists here in reference to the true history of affairs in Kansas, and I will refer to that address as containing a succinct and, I hope, reliable statement of the facts which, in my judgment, require to be correctly informed upon the subject, in order to arrive at a sound and just conclusion. The information, they would, in my judgment, be constrained to acknowledge that the Administration and its supporters in the present crisis, have abandoned the true principles of their own creed, and have entered upon a course of fatal error in their violent and persistent attempt to force the Lecompton constitution upon the people of Kansas in spite of their expressed will. The issue presented here is, whether the people of Kansas should be permitted to form and regulate their own domestic institutions, through the agency of their own representatives in Congress, or whether they should be compelled to accept and submit to a constitution, which, although it may have been framed by a majority of the people of Kansas, was done at a time when a majority of the bona fide residents were absent from the Territory, and by the active interference of the Federal officers, appointed by the President, and by many of the people. Nothing could have been clearer. The vote of the people of Kansas, on the 4th of January, 1858, was a virtual abandonment of all sectional grounds, and an acknowledgment of the power of the people of the new State to be admitted into the Union, *with slavery or without it*, as the people might determine. A wise policy, and a faithful adherence to Democratic principles, would have hailed the Administration party to accept this measure, as a fair and great concession on the part of their opponents. On the contrary, it were, by insisting upon the acceptance of a wrong constitution, have only without submission to the people, but in direct violation of their known will, the Administration party has committed the sectional and indefensible error of making *slavery* the test of *political platform in the possession of the anti-Lecompton Democracy.* Abandoning the true principle of Democracy, the Administration party still insisted upon retaining the field of action, while in truth, it had surrendered the substantial fight, content with clinging it by the most unnatural and untenable of all tenures, as will appear from the following:

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FRED. P. STANTON.

To MESSRS. T. J. Fields, Robert Topp, . W. Cherry, J. T. Swayne, and others.

☞The editor of the Democrat is doing all he can to get those into office who approve and applaud his late expulsion from office. Perhaps he may plead this as an evidence of his Christianity. We fear that it is the only evidence that he has.

☞A poor letter-writer for the Harrisburg Transcript calls Mr. Buchanan "a horse." If he is one, his keeper has certainly trained him especially to the business of *backing*.

☞A Cincinnati paper inquires whether Kentucky will probably kill much pork the next season. Oh yes, she will no doubt kill much pork and cure much bacon.

The mug of a fool is known by there being nothing in it. *Exchange.*

There are a good many fools whose mugs are frequently filled and as frequently emptied.

☞Senator Green, of Missouri, is constantly heard of in quarrels, but nobody ever heard of him in a fight.

THE FLOODS.—Our Cincinnati exchanges come to us filled with accounts of destruction of property by the flood. The public works, especially the different railroads, have sustained serious damage. The regular running of the trains has been interrupted, and yesterday we received no Eastern mail. The Cincinnati train got in, however, about 9 o'clock last night, five hours after time, and the Western mail came in last evening three hours after time. We are glad to be enabled to state, however, that there will be no longer any delay on the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis and Ohio and Missis-ippi railroads, as we learn by telegraph that the damages have all been repaired, and the trains will leave as usual at the hours advertised.

The damage to the Jeffersonville railroad was not very serious. It was principally to the trestle work north of Seymour, though this side of Seymour the track was for some distance under water, and the trains exchanged trips by means of a hand-cart.

The following account we copy from the Cincinnati Enquirer of yesterday:

THE STORM MONDAY NIGHT—*Travel on the Railroads Suspended—The Canal Overflowed—Damage to Property.*—The month of May will be apt to be kept in remembrance of our citizens for at least a twelve month, as being a month of rain. If our memory serves us we have not had ten consecutive clear and pleasant days since the capricious month set in. On Sunday night we were visited by a rain storm, which continued throughout the whole of Monday, with hardly any intermission until twelve o'clock at night, when it actually commenced pouring down, continuing up to nine o'clock yesterday morning. From what we can learn from various sources, the storm has been general throughout the valley of the various railroads radiating from this city. The crops east and west of the city, the fences and outhouses, and even the woodpiles belonging to the railroads, together with a large amount of property within the corporate limits of the city, have suffered considerably, and as yet there is no calculating the damage.

The damage in the city was not very extensive, and was chiefly confined to the northeastern hillsides and to Deer creek. The water, in the morning, was found rushing down Sycamore street from Mt. Auburn, delinging the whole of the lower stories of the fine old cellars wherever an opening was exposed. Deer creek was a perfect cataract of waters. At Fifth street, in Deer creek, considerable damage was done to the handsome factory of Mr. Wesdeman & Co; the water came so high on the first floor as to rush into several tanks partially filled with lardoil. Mr. Weideman calculates that the torrent destroyed and swept away about thirty barrels of oil, to recover the amount of which he will proceed to bring suit against the city on account af Council having changed the grade there during his occupation of the building. The vineyard just above, known as the Hepworth property, was injured to quite an extent. The mouth of the cataract running through the valley is obstructed by the curve in Niles' Iron works, and the water is backed up for at one end could not easily get out at the other. The sewer is supposed to be seriously injured, and will probably have to be rebuilt, as it is old and weak. We did not hear of any serious damage to property in that vicinity. Several cellars were filled with water on Hamilton road, in the Eleventh and Twelfth wards, and two or three houses received certain damage in the vicinity of Mt. Auburn, off the hillside in that vicinity in foaming cataracts.

Mill creek bottom, in the forenoon of yesterday, was literally covered with water for several miles, and fences and small outhouses were seen floating about in all directions. We shall expect to hear of further losses to-day.

The culvert at the corner of Vine and Mulberry streets was washed away, interfering with the passage of vehicles up Vine street hill. The culvert will have to be rebuilt. We also learn that the property in the vicinity of Eleanor and Green streets is considerably damaged, for which the city will have to be mulcted.

The Miami canal broke away its banks in several places between the Lick Run bridge and the bridge just this side of the Brighton house, and commenced overflowing the low grounds there. Mr. C. W. Ayer, of the Twelfth ward, was aroused by the waters, and ran to the lock-tender's house and opened the locks, and thus prevented a further inundation.

Damage to the Railroads.—The Kentucky Central Railroad came in for its share of dampness. One of the passengers of the Maysville Express from Lexington to Cincinnati, who was due from Lexington at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, did not arrive until 2 in the afternoon. He reported a break eighteen miles from Covington and one at Lexington. The train that left Lexington at 6 o'clock in the morning there was a clear sunshine, but when they reached Falmouth the rain was pouring down. Just this side of Falmouth they struck a land-slide, which seemed as if a whole farm had covered the track.

The train then made an attempt to re'urn, but had not gone very far before it was brought up with a slide in the rear. Passengers were compelled to await the arrival of a freight train from Covington and walk around the first slide, about a mile from where they were brought to the city. It is estimated that it will require two or three weeks to clear the road and put it in good running order again.

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Ohio and Mississippi.—In regard to the misfortune, together with the damage done to the Ohio and Mississippi road, we understand they were yesterday somewhat magnified. There is a small break about a mile this side of Seymour, and about one half a mile below that burg, the combined spaces of which will not exceed five hundred feet. The track will be temporarily laid upon the bed of the Whitewater canal, connecting the two breaks that will be below the break. Mr. Parsons, President of the road, informs us that there is no other serious damage to the track, at least between this point and Vincennes; he had not heard anything from any point. He received a dispatch last evening from Vincennes stating that the train which left St. Louis in the morning was on time.

This morning's train will leave at the usual hour, awaiting the arrival of the omnibuses on the other side of the break. By to-morrow, he adds, all repairs will be completed, and the trains will be running regularly again. The superintendent yesterday visited the scene of the disaster, and reports that the whole damage can be repaired at a cost inside of $2,000.

Little Miami Railroad.—About six miles from Cincinnati, and three-quarters of a mile from Linwood, and a mile and a half this side of Plainville, a most serious break has occurred in the Little Miami Railroad. The whole track is washed out for *one hundred and fifty feet.* The width of the break is about fifty feet; the depth about twenty-five feet.

The entire track, for some distance, in the region in which the break occurred, is covered with water.

The turnpike for a quarter of a mile this side of Union Bridge, is covered with water to about the depth of one foot, and the entire valley in this neighborhood is a sheet of water. The large cornfields are completely submerged, the streams pouring out from every direction, and the entire region presents a general scene of devastation.

There are three other breaks between this city and Loveland, none of them of a very serious character. At Loveland the track is completely covered and cord-wood is floating on the track.

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Perhaps he ought to have been sentenced to make compensation to a hundred times that amount. Of course we can't decide.

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☞The people of Vermont are about to erect a monument to the memory of Ethan Allen. We don't think we could be induced to subscribe for such a structure. No doubt Ethan was a brave man and did good service at Ticonderoga, but he was a vulgar bully and wrote blasphemously against the Bible and Christian religion. We remember to have read, in our childhood, a pretty good doggerel poem, in which he was described as

"With one hand clenched to batter noses
While 'tother scrawls 'gainst Paul and Moses."

☞Some persons, after becoming so bad that they can't expect to get to Heaven, seem to rest all their hopes upon making themselves so much worse that the devil won't take them.

LATER FROM NEW MEXICO.—The Santa Fe mail has arrived with dates to the 1st instant. The following items are taken from the Santa Fe Gazette of the 24th ult.:

Daring Robbery.—On Friday night, the 16th inst., a party of soldiers, numbering from five to ten, went to the residence of Don Antonio Sandobal, about 4 miles from Albuquerque, near the Pueblo Sandilla, S , tied the mayordomo, who was outside, made him call to the servant inside to open the door, which he did; the soldiers then entered, broke open boxes containing money and silver-ware, took $3,000 in specie and $1,000 in plate, burned up about $600,000 in bonds, drank a quantity of champagne, stole three horses, and left. They were pursued by a party of Mexicans, and overtaken near the Pueblo Sandilla, where, joined by the Indians, the Mexicans attacked the soldiers, five in number, killing one and taking two as prisoners. The others jumped into the river, and swam to the opposite shore. One of them made his way to Santa Fe.

Indiscriminate Butchery of Men, Women, and Children by the Mexicans.—Official information has been received at the headquarters of the military department, of the attack upon the Apache camp, at the Indian Agency near Fort Thorn, on the morning of the 17th inst. About daybreak, a party of armed Mexicans, from Mesilla, charged into the camp and butchered, indiscriminately, men, women, and children.

Immediately on ascertaining what was going on, the commanding officer of Fort Thorn ordered the pursuit of the murderers, and with fifty men were saddling up, went out with the infantry and captured the whole party, about a mile from the post, as they were retreating with a number of little children whom they had made captives. In a few minutes Lieutenant Howard with as many of his men as he had been able, in the great hurry to mount, came up, and the prisoners, thirty-six in number, handed their leader, one Juan Ortega, were marched into garrison, disarmed, and placed under a strong guard, where they still remain.

Upon the first alarm the Indians fled in every direction from the shelter and protection. As some of the Indians were pursued into the river bottom, where they had fled to hide among the trees, it is feared that a number were killed whose bodies have not yet been found—parties were still out in search.

XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Wednesday's Proceedings Concluded.

WASHINGTON, May 26.

Senate.—The vote on the Chicago harbor bill stood as follows:

Yeas—Allen, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Broderick, Chandler, Collamer, Crittenden, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hamlin, Harlan, Johnson of Tenn., King, Pugh, Seward, Wade, and Wilson.

Nays—Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitch, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Ark., Mallory, Mason, Polk, Reid, Slidell, Toombs, and Wright.

Absentees—Bates, Bayard, Bell, Cameron, Clark, Green, Gwin, Hale, Hayne, Henderson, Johnson of Ark., Pearce, Rice, Sebastian, Sumner, and Thompson of Ky.

Paired off—Pugh and Yulee and Dixon and Fitzpatrick.

The bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Milwaukee river was passed.

The bill for the improvement of Sheboygan harbor, Wisconsin, was taken up but laid aside for the purpose of considering the loan bill.

Mr. Bell of Tenn. had the floor and occupied the most of the session on the tariff question.

Mr. Simmons of Rhode Island moved that the valuations of imports was defeated—yeas 17, nays 25.

On motion of Mr. Hunter, the warrants were made for $1000 instead of $100.

The bill finally passed by 28 years against 14 nays.

Yeas—Allen, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Ark., Johnson of Tenn., Jones, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Thompson of Ky., Thompson of N.J., Wright, and Yulee.

Nays—Bell, Broderick, Chandler, Crittenden, Fessenden, Foster, Houston, Harlan, Johnson of Tenn., King, Pugh, Seward, Wade, and Wilson.

Absentees—Messrs. Bayard, Cameron, Clark, Dixon, Foot, Green, Gwin, Hale, Henderson, Kennedy, Simmons, Sumner, and Toombs.

Paired off—Messrs. Polk and Trumbull, Stuart and Gardner, Slidell and Durkee, Benjamin and Doolittle.

Mr. Hunter gave notice that he would, to-morrow, bring in the miscellaneous appropriation bill.

Adjournment over.

House.—The House proceeded to the consideration of the recommendations of the committee of the whole on the state of the Union concurring the Senate amendments to the bill making the executive, judicial, and legislative appropriation bill.

Mr. Washburne, of Maine, referring to the appropriation of $1,350,000 for five steam sloops of war Covington and one at Lexington, inquired how Gov. Jones how left Lexington at 6 o'clock in the morning there was a clear sunshine, but when they reached Falmouth the rain was pouring down. Just this side of Falmouth they struck a land-slide, which seemed as if a whole farm had covered the track.

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ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

NEW YORK, May 27.

The steamship Africa has arrived with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 8th inst.

The Derby Ministry has been sustained by the House of Lords, the resolutions of censure having been defeated by a majority of nine. The debate on the resolutions of censure was progressing in the House of Commons.

The British Government has granted a steamer to act as tender to the U. S. frigate Niagare in the place of the Susquehanna during the laying of the telegraph cable.

Successful experiments have been made with the Hughes telegraph machine, demonstrating its superiority over the present methods.

It is rumored that Lord Stanley will succeed to the vacancy in the Ministry, caused by the resignation of Lord Ellenborough, and that Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton will take the colonial office.

Liverpool, May 14.—Sales of cotton for the week 57,000 bales, including 12,500 bales on speculation and 4,000 for export. Market opened at an advance of 1-16d, which was subsequently lost, and market closed quiet but steady at previous rates.

The estimated sales of to-day, Friday, are 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales equally divided between speculators and for export. The market is dull at the following quotations: New Orleans fair to middling 7¾; Mobile fair 7¾, middling 7 3-16; Uplands fair 7⅞, middling 7⅝. The stock in port is 485,000 bales, including 401,800 American.

Consols quoted at 97¾@97⅝ for money and 97¾ for account. American securities and the money market are both unchanged. The bullion in the Bank had decreased £48,000 during the week.

Wm. Dyer has been appointed Consul at Baltimore and C. Tulin at Mobile.

The Manchester advices are favorable and cotton goods are firm.

Paris, May 13.—New Orleans tres ordinaire 106f. Sales of the week 16,000 bales.

Breadstuffs at Liverpool have a declining tendency; flour very dull and quotations nominal. Richardson, Spence, & Co's circular says canal flour at 21s@23s 6d, Philadelphia and Baltimore at 22s@22s 6d, Ohio 22s 6d@25s. Wheat very dull and all qualities slightly declined; red wheat quoted at 6s, white 7s@7s 4d. Corn dull and quiet at a decline of 6d; sales of yellow at 34s 6d, white 35s@35s 6d. Provisions steady, but quiet. Lard firm and buoyant at a slight advance; sales at 56s 6d@57s 6d. Pork firm, and sales of mess are 82s; prime 76s. Beef in good demand at 120s.

Sugar opened buoyant but closed with quotations barely maintained. Coffee steady. Tea slow of sale, but prices unaltered. Rice heavy. Linseed oil active at 33s@33s 6d. Spirits turpentine steady.

London, May 14.—Breadstuffs dull. Sugar heavy and has declined 6d@1s. Coffee steady. Tea has sustained a decline for all qualities; Congus are ½d lower.

For Tallow there is but little inquiry; prices weak. Linseed oil advanced considerably; sales on the spot at 33s@33s 6d, and to arrive at 33s 6d@33s; subsequently there was a decline of 2d@3d on there rates. Turpentine is firm at 41s@41s 6d.

The Bombay mail of April 24th has been telegraphed. The news is unimportant. The commander-in-chief was about starting for Rohleund. The bulk of the army remained at Lucknow. Trade was inactive; money tight at Bombay.

The Plenipotentiaries were assembling at Paris for the Conference, which was to open about the twenty-second.

The Spanish ministry had not yet been re-organized.

Austrian fortificatinns in the Italian provinces are progressing with great energy.

The dispute between Turkey and Montenegre was claiming the attention of England. France had resolved to send a commission to effect a settlement. The frigate Cumberland still remained at Madeira on the 5th of May.

England.—In the House of Commons, on the 13th, Mr. Baillie denied that Sir Colin Campbell had asked urgently for reinforcements, and D'Israeli in reply to a question said Lord Canning had sent a dispatch to the Queen without the knowledge even of the Prime Minister, and that had he consulted his colleagues they would unanimously have requested him to withdraw it.

On the same day, in the House of Lords, Earl Shaftesbury moved a vote of censure upon the Government.

Lord Ellenborough reiterated his assertion that he alone was responsible for the dispatch to the Governor-General of India. He defended its principles.

Lord Shaftesbury's motion was supported by the Dukes of Argyle, Somerset, and Newcastle, and Lords Cranworth and Grey, and the Government was defended by the Earls of Carnarvon and Donoughmore.

Earl Derby justified the dispatch and condemned Lord Canning's lack of clemency toward the people of Oude, but denied that government as a body was responsible for the publication of the dispatch. On a division, the vote stood 136 for the resolution and 167 against it. The announcement was received with cheers.

On the same day Cardwell brought forward his motion of censure in the House. It was supported strenuously by Lord John Russell and others, and opposed by Lord Stanley, Mr. Lindsay, and others. The debate sti l continued.

A further successful experiment with the Atlantic telegraph cable had been made with Hughes's telegraph instrument. Messages were transmitted through the whole length of the cable, and it was clearly demonstrated that this instrument can be worked with more rapidity and greater reliability than any other method. The confidence in the success of the undertaking was daily increasing.

The London Times says the "hatching" of Mr. Hughes's instrument, and thinks it will revolutionize the present uncertain system of telegraphing. It is expected communication with New York will be completed by July next.

The last trips of the Arago and Saxonia across the Atlantic was a neck and neck race. They left New York at the same hour, the Arago in the lead, the Saxonia taking the lead. On the 4th day out, the Arago passed the Saxonia and fired two guns in triumph. A few days afterwards, the Saxonia resumed the lead, which she retained through the voyage, arriving at Southampton four hours in advance of the Arago.

India.—Bareilly and Colpee were still in the hands of the enemy. The rebels were also in force along Futtehpore and near Benares. Gen. Rose remained at Ihausi, and it was reported large bodies of the enemy were advancing upon him. The Katah garrison, 500 strong, were still in the field with the wavering artillery. Punjaub and Scinde remained quiet. The Nepoul frontier was threatened by the rebels.

France.—The London Times says that M. Du Sartiges, French Minister at Washington, is about to visit France on leave of absence. The French Consul General at New York will act as Charge during his absence.

Russia.—Letters say that the Agrarian disturbances in Russia are much more general than was supposed, and that in some cases the leaders of refractory serfs had been seized. The agitation is exclusively directed against the noble landed proprietors.

Turkey.—The Paris Moniteur says that in consequence of the threatened invasion of Montinegro by the Duke, the French Government had invited the co-operation of England to prevent hostilities. A battle had already taken place between the Turks and Montenegrines at Gratova, with heavy loss to the latter.

Gratova was subsequently burned by the inhabitants.

The Latest.—London, Saturday morning.—The funds closed yesterday very dull, but not lower. The stock exchange was quiet and flat. Consols for money 97¾@97⅝; for account 97¾@97⅞. Illinois Central 83@85; Erie 23@24; Reading 43@45; Pennsylvania 69@71; New York Central 83@85; Illinois 81@83; Cotton 6@6¼d.

Sales of the week 48,000 bales, including 10,000 for speculation and export

☞ We call the especial attention of our readers and friends generally to a communication of Dr. Flower on the treatment and cure of consumptive difficulty (found in another column). It is particularly addressed to those suffering with di.eases of the *throat and lungs*. Dr. F. remains in our city till the 16th of June, until when he offers to all a free consultation at his rooms, corner of Green and Center streets, Louisville, Ky.

XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Friday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, May 29.

Senate.—Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the resolution inquiring whether additional legislation is necessary to place power in the hands of the Executive to obtain redress for recent British outrages, submitted a report, the substance of which is that the official statements show a succession of acts of aggression by the British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico so marked and extraordinary as have awakened the indignation of the country. Vessels under the flag of pursuing lawful commerce, have been fired into, stopped, and interrogated as to their cargo, destination, crew, &c. No less than fifteen American ships in the harbor of Sagua La Grande and six on the high seas have been officially reported, each arrival bringing additional facts of the aggressions of the same power on our flag. It has hitherto happened that in isolated cases, where aggressions have occurred through misconception, the United States has been contented to accept a disclaimer of intent, but the continued and persevering character of these outrages is such as to arouse the indignation of the country and require us to arrest at once and end at once and forever the continuance of such indignities.

The slave trade is alleged as an excuse. The committee will not discuss that question; it is sufficient that the United States, though often invoked, refuses to recognize the rights of police.

The committee admit no right of visitation for loss of search, such as have no foundation in law or comity, and cannot be tolerated by any sovereign power without a derogation from her sovereignty. The infraction of sovereignty consists in the resistance to the best American and English authority. Stowell, for instance, so decides, founding it on two principles, firstly, the quality of all independent States; secondly, the comity of the sea on a high way. Indignant as the American people are and ought to be at these aggressions, yet the occurrence will afford the opportunity to end them at once and forever, and the committee from reconmending any further legislation, only from the reason that the President has already ordered all the available force to the infested waters, with orders to protect our flag. It is believed that this measure will be serviceable for the present in stopping these outrages. The subject has also been brought to the notice of the offending power, both through the Minister at London and the Minister at Washington. They cannot, therefore, until a reply is received from Great Britain, decide on any measure that can guarantee for the future, for nothing short of that will satisfy the American people. The committee, therefore, while refraining from recommending present legislation, have unanimously

Resolved, That American ships at sea under the flag remain under the jurisdiction of the country to which they belong; and, therefore, that the visitation or molestation is an infraction of the sovereignty of the United States.

Resolved, That these aggressions demand such unequivocal explanations from Great Britain as shall prevent their recurrence forever in future.

Resolved, That the Chief Magistrate of the action of the Executive, and are prepared to recommend such future legislation as circumstances may require.

On motion of Mr. Seward, of New York, one thousand copies of the resolutions of the committee in relation to British aggressions were ordered to be printed.

The resolutions will be considered to-morrow.

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Whereupon, Mr. Houston made a good-natured reply.

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The House passed the bill establishing post roads.

The consideration of private bills was then resumed.

XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

Saturday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, May 29.

Senate.—The resolutions reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs in regard to the search of American vessels by British men-of-war was taken up.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, spoke on the resolutions, showing that indubitably the international law recognizes no right of visitation in time of peace, and in time of war it is only conceded to the extent of preventing the carrying of articles contraband of war. He cited as authorities, Judge Storey and Lord Stowell, showing that no armed ship of any nationality has the right to stop, or board in time of any purpose, and that ships at sea are not bound to lay to or wait. The resolutions indicate no more than that the time has arrived when this must be settled at once and forever, and that it can be done in a high way. Indignant as the American people are and ought to be at these aggressions, yet the occurrence will afford the opportunity to end them at once and forever, and the committee from recommending any further legislation, only from the reason that the President has already ordered all the available force to the infested waters, with orders to protect our flag. It is believed that this measure will be serviceable for the present in stopping these outrages. The subject has also been brought to the notice of the offending power, both through the Minister at London and the Minister at Washington. They cannot, therefore, until a reply is received from Great Britain, decide on any measure that can guarantee for the future, for nothing short of that will satisfy the American people. The committee, therefore, while refraining from recommending present legislation, have unanimously

Resolved, That American ships at sea under the flag remain under the jurisdiction of the country to which they belong; and, therefore, that the visitation or molestation is an infraction of the sovereignty of the United States.

Resolved, That these aggressions demand such unequivocal explanations from Great Britain as shall prevent their recurrence forever in future.

Resolved, That the Chief Magistrate is approved of the action of the Executive, and are prepared to recommend such future legislation as circumstances may require.

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DOCKET OF THE COURT OF APPEALS—SUMMER TERM, 1858.

First Day—7th June.

Glascock v Com'th. Breathitt, Sr. Smith v Com'th, Jefferson.
Com'th v Huddleson, do. Keith v same, Pendleton.
Same v Wm Tayl, Carroll. Jane (a slave) v same, Henry.
Same v Schenck, do. Bondurant v Everett, Montgomery.
Same v Turner, do. Same v Mitchell, Monte'y.
Same v Middleton, &c., Harrison. Shumate et al v Ballard, Mad.
Same v Calvert, Caldwell. Mulchler v Ballard et al, Mad.
Calvert v Com'th, do. Whitaker v Foyl, Madison.
Williams v same, do. Webber et al v Webber et al, Madison.
Greenwade v same, Ky. Co'y. Green v Kurth, Madison.
Spradling v same, Lou. Ch'y Same v Same, ex'rs v Sanders, Court. Franklin.

Second Day—8th June.

Lowry v Flournoy, Franklin. Smither's adm'r v Blanton, Brown v Macklin, do. do.
Burbridge's adm'r v Forsee, Bre et al v Aertson et al, Boyle.
Franklin, Franklin.
Slaughter v Morgan, Franklin. Johnson's ex'rs v Chambers' Taylor v Taylor, Oldham. adm'r, Franklin.

Third Day—9th June.

Kelly v Cooper et al, Henry. Thomasson et al v Thomas.
Mitchell et al v Pendleton et al, Scott. son's ex'rs et al, Scott.
Same v Same, do. Same v Same, Livingston, Scott
Jones et al v Meek et al, Hen- Gano v Otw-ll, Scott.
ry. Wilson v Wilson, Scott.
Losch v Glass & Lindsay, Scott.

Fourth Day—10th June.

Buford et al v Campbell, Holland v Twaits, Pendleton.
Berryman's adm'r v Christian, Todd. Woodford.
Hunter's ex'rs v Hunter's heirs, Jessamine. Perry & Pepper v Graves et al, Woodford.
Lowell & Yancey v Ford & Oliver's adm'r v Marshall, et al, Lyon.
Doom v Lake's heirs, Lyon. Mercer v Calvert, Bullard.
Gaylord's heirs v Ashbrook, Gaylord's ex'r et al v Gard. ner's heirs, et al, Graves.
Stramm v Elliott. Blake, et Saxon v Pryor, Graves. al, Ballard.

Fifth Day—11th June.

Pleckard et al v Buford, Pendleton. Carter et al, Woodford.
Williams v Martin, et al, King et al v Fleming et al, Woodford.
Foster v Grover, Owen. Suter et al v Suter, Owen.
Miller, by Banks v Garrison Miller v Collins, Anderson. et al, Anderson.

Sixth Day—12th June.

Wash v Marlow, Anderson. Shelby vile Trustees v Shelby.
Hagerman & Mellhenny v Trustees of Eminences T. F. Proctor & Banks, adm'r, do. Shelby vile.
Ellis v Ellis's heirs, Bullitt. Bullitt v Shelbyville Ins. Anderson. Ins'co., Shelby.
Wright v Sloan et al, Shelby. Ellis, adm'r et al v Helm's Shelby Board of Nat. Impl. heirs et al, Shelby.
v Scarce, Shelby.

Seventh Day—14th June.

Sanders, Smoy et al v Buck Carmer v Price, Shelby.
of Ky. et al, Shelby. Hutchison v Metcalfe & Allen's adm'r v Allen, Shelby. Hutchison, Pendleton.
Graves' ex'rs v Tull, Jeff. Same v McCullom, Jeff. c. c.
Lane v Kaser, Fleming. same v Campbell, Jeff. c. c.
Same v Same, Jefferson. same v Same, Jeff. c. c.
Same v Berker, Jefferson. Same v Dennis, Jefferson c. c.
Brown v Shields, Jeff. c. c.

Twenty-fourth Day—2d July.

Chrisman et al v Russell, Jef- Buck v Rogers' ad'mr, Jefferson c. c. ferson c. c.
Mc'Cullom v Garrison, Jef- Buck et al v Ree's heirs, ferson c. c. Lou. Ch'y.
Thurman v Young, et al Lou. Traynor's ex'r v Graves' ex'rs, Ch'y. Lou. Ch'y.
Erkman v Kendrick, Lou. Atkinson v Barren & McNaAtkinson's adm'r, Ch'y. Ch'y.

Twenty-fifth Day—3d July.

Mad. & Ind. R.R. Co. v Levi Gay v Robb (3 cases) Lou. Ch'y. Ferguson, Lou. Ch'y.

Forty-second Day—24th July.

Muir et al v Buchanan et al, Austin and wife v Howell, Trimble. Trimble, Mad.
Weightman & McClelland v Phillips v Thornberry, Lou. Leach & Coe et al, Lou. Ch'y. Ch'y.

Twenty-sixth Day—5th July.

Williams v Williams, Lou. Franklin In. Co. v Trustees of Ch'y. Lou. Ch'y.
Walters & Fox v Gill, Ander- Hall's adm'r et al v Bruce, Lou Ch'y, son et al. Lou. Ch'y. Same v Same, do.
Cowherd & Sides, Jeffer- Morgowan et al v Way, guard'n, son Circuit. Lou. Ch'y.
Smith v Atmore and wife, Lou. Ch'y.
Noll v Bigle, Lou. Ch'y. Thurman, Lou. Ch'y.

Twenty-seventh Day—7th July.

Davis v Noble et al, Lou. Ch'y. Shaw v Hutchings & Co. Lou. Ch'y.
Obendorfer v Albaker et al, Ch'y. Same v Branner & Hall, Lou. Ch'y.
Lou. Ch'y. Zanone, Lou. Ch'y.
Same v Kimbell & McAtee, Same v Myers, Lou. Ch'y. Ch'y.
Same v Boyd, Lou. Ch'y.

Twenty-eight Day—8th July.

Robb v Davis et al, Lou. Ch'y. Speed & Beatty v Gray & Co. Lou. Ch'y.
Schreiber v Same, Lou Ch'y. Same v Same, Lou. Ch'y.
Camp v Union Telegraph Co Franklin Ins. Co. v Ohio Life & Trust Co. Lou. Ch'y.
Henderson v Boone, Lou. Ch'y. Anderson v Bradley et al Lou. Ch'y.

Twenty-ninth Day—9th July.

Lee's adm'r v Crigler's ex'r, Spencer. Spencer.
Bullitt. Howser v Heddon's heirs, Spencer.
Slater v Orme, Bullitt. Bullitt.
Ward et al v Hunt's ex'r, Shelby. Norman, guard'n for ex'or, Bullitt.
Foster v Thomas, Nelson. Crume (2 cases) Spencer.

Thirtieth Day—10th July.

Mason et al v Slaters ex'r, Stoddard v Brown et al trustees Bardstown, Nelson.
Carter v Farmer's heirs, Willett and wife et al v Lenox, Nelson. ton et al, Nelson.
Finnelly et al v Lewis, Nel- Wren v Hynes's adm'r and son. wife, Nelson.
Young and wife v Lucas- Hedden v Hatcher & Inman, Nelson. ter, trustees, &c., Nelson. gram et al, Marion.

Thirty-first Day—12th July.

Graham & Martin v Ren- Maxwell, ex'r of Terrell v dleman et al, Marion. Maxwell, Marion.
McAtee v Bowman, Marion. Gill's ex'r v Vansickles, Mayes v Johnson's adm'r et al, Marion.
Mc'Cord v Mc'Cord, Marion. Mayes v Johnson's adm'r et al, Marion.

Thirty-second Day—13th July.

Jarboe's Spalding's ex'rs et Dorsey's adm'r v Geoche- al, Marion. gan's ex'rs, Washington.
Dougherty v Dougherty et al Wyckliffe, Larue's adm'r et al, Marion. Young v Withers, Hardin.
Coter et al v Duvall, Hardin.

Thirty-third Day—14th July.

Sturgeon v Hill et al, Hardin. Foushee v Furleigh, Meade.
Sloan et al v Young et al, Lowry's adm'r v Talbott, Meade. Hardin.
Holderman et al v Holder- Hamilton v Greer and wife, man et al, Hardin. Meade.

Thirty-fourth Day—15th July.

Barbage v Evans's ex'r, Knox. Hughes v Sinclelole's adm's, Ohio.
Hungry Abell, Breckin- Woodward v Woodward, ridge. Ohio.
Barnett et al v Bennett, et Fant et al v Taylor's adm'r, al, Ohio. Ohio.

Thirty-fifth Day—16th July.

Buthaway v Buttof et al, Wilcox & Fearn v Calhoun, Daviess. Daviess.
Haker v Spaulding and wife, Allen v Lendrim, McLean. McLean.
Hanmond's adm'r v Christian, Morris & Frazer v Frazer, McLean.

Thirty-sixth Day—17th July.

Mitchell v Mattingly, Mc- Hunt's ex'r v Hunt et al, Lean. Lean.
Dearing's adm'r v Dearing's Speed et al v Ashby et al, heirs, Muhlenburg. Hopkins.
Viscoul v Morton's heirs, Lynn v Bradley's adm'r, Muhlenburg. Hopkins.

Thirty-seventh Day—20th June.

Taylor v Campbell, Todd. Forbes v Bradshaw and wife, Francis v Greenfield et al, Edmundson.
Todd. Perry v Cabell, Henderson.
Rodes et al v Morris et al, mundson.
Henderson. Bullitt v Whitney et al, Allen
Coler's Amos et al, Barret. Allen.

Twenty-second Day—2d July.

Locke & Key v Same, Allen. Hamilton v Miller, Jefferson.
Crump et al v Same, Allen. Metcalfe v Hare, Jefferson.
Vanwinkle v Same, do. Same v Doom v Johnson, Case, Davidge et al v Colleton, Jefferson.
Jefferson. Powers v Luckey et al, Jefferson.

Twenty-third Day—3d July.

Walker's ex'rs v Tull, Jeff. Same v McCullom, Jeff. c. c.
Lane v Kaser, Fleming. same v Campbell, Jeff. c. c.
Same v Berker, Jefferson. Same v Dennis, Jefferson c. c.
Brown v Shields, Jeff. c. c.

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Chrisman et al v Russell, Jef- Buck v Rogers' ad'mr, Jefferson c. c. ferson c. c.
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Muir et al v Buchanan et al, Austin and wife v Howell, Trimble. Trimble, Mad.
Weightman & McClelland v Phillips v Thornberry, Lou. Leach & Coe et al, Lou. Ch'y. Ch'y.

Twenty-sixth Day—6th July.

Williams v Williams, Lou. Franklin In. Co. v Trustees of Ch'y. Lou. Ch'y.
Walters & Fox v Gill, Ander- Hall's adm'r et al v Bruce, Lou Ch'y, son et al. Lou. Ch'y. Same v Same, do.
Cowherd & Sides, Jeffer- Morgowan et al v Way, guard'n, son Circuit. Lou. Ch'y.
Smith v Atmore and wife, Lou. Ch'y.
Noll v Bigle, Lou. Ch'y. Thurman, Lou. Ch'y.

Twenty-seventh Day—7th July.

Davis v Noble et al, Lou. Ch'y. Shaw v Hutchings & Co. Lou. Ch'y.
Obendorfer v Albaker et al, Ch'y. Same v Branner & Hall, Lou. Ch'y.
Lou. Ch'y. Zanone, Lou. Ch'y.
Same v Kimbell & McAtee, Same v Myers, Lou. Ch'y. Ch'y.
Same v Boyd, Lou. Ch'y.

Twenty-eight Day—8th July.

Robb v Davis et al, Lou. Ch'y. Speed & Beatty v Gray & Co. Lou. Ch'y.
Schreiber v Same, Lou Ch'y. Same v Same, Lou. Ch'y.
Camp v Union Telegraph Co Franklin Ins. Co. v Ohio Life & Trust Co. Lou. Ch'y.
Henderson v Boone, Lou. Ch'y. Anderson v Bradley et al Lou. Ch'y.

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Lee's adm'r v Crigler's ex'r, Spencer. Spencer.
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Slater v Orme, Bullitt. Bullitt.
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Finnelly et al v Lewis, Nel- Wren v Hynes's adm'r and son. wife, Nelson.
Young and wife v Lucas- Hedden v Hatcher & Inman, Nelson. ter, trustees, &c., Nelson. gram et al, Marion.

Thirty-first Day—12th July.

Graham & Martin v Ren- Maxwell, ex'r of Terrell v dleman et al, Marion. Maxwell, Marion.
McAtee v Bowman, Marion. Gill's ex'r v Vansickles, Mayes v Johnson's adm'r et al, Marion.
Mc'Cord v Mc'Cord, Marion. Mayes v Johnson's adm'r et al, Marion.

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Jarboe's Spalding's ex'rs et Dorsey's adm'r v Geoche- al, Marion. gan's ex'rs, Washington.
Dougherty v Dougherty et al Wyckliffe, Larue's adm'r et al, Marion. Young v Withers, Hardin.
Coter et al v Duvall, Hardin.

Thirty-third Day—14th July.

Sturgeon v Hill et al, Hardin. Foushee v Furleigh, Meade.
Sloan et al v Young et al, Lowry's adm'r v Talbott, Meade. Hardin.
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Hanmond's adm'r v Christian, Morris & Frazer v Frazer, McLean.

Thirty-sixth Day—17th July.

Mitchell v Mattingly, Mc- Hunt's ex'r v Hunt et al, Lean. Lean.
Dearing's adm'r v Dearing's Speed et al v Ashby et al, heirs, Muhlenburg. Hopkins.
Viscoul v Morton's heirs, Lynn v Bradley's adm'r, Muhlenburg. Hopkins.

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Taylor v Campbell, Todd. Forbes v Bradshaw and wife, Francis v Greenfield et al, Edmundson.
Todd. Perry v Cabell, Henderson.
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Henderson. Bullitt v Whitney et al, Allen
Coler's Amos et al, Barret. Allen.

Thirty-eighth Day—20th July.

Osborn et al v Sugg et al, Hen- Hardin v Boardman, derson. Henderson.
Northington v Casey & Riley, Craddock's adm'r et al v McLean. Wall et al, Hopkins.
Barnett's adm'r v Barnett's Brummel & Warring v Murad'm'r, Green. phy, Green.

Thirty-ninth Day—21st July.

McCorkle, Ward et al v Bar- Hoskins v Pearson, Green. nett et al, Green. Johnson v Thompson, Bourbon.
Wilson v Speer, Owsley.
Roberts' adm'r v Marcum et Welder v Potter & Hughes, al, Owsley. al, Owsley.

Fortieth Day—22d July.

McGuire v McGuire, Owsley. Isaac et al v Treadway et Anthony et al v Johnson, al, Lou. Ch'y. Letcher. Joseph & McQuin v Gilbert et al (of colors), Pike. & Duff, Perry.

Forty-first Day—23d July.

Dills, Jr., v Ratliff, Pike. Johns et al v Forbis, Lawrence.
Watson v Large et al, Law- Hamilton v Wells, Morgan. rence.
Phipps et al v Adams, Morgn. Hager v Mayo et al, Floyd.

Forty-second Day—24th July.

Muir et al v Buchanan et al, Austin and wife v Howell, Trimble. Trimble, Mad.
Weightman & McClelland v Phillips v Thornberry, Lou. Leach & Coe et al, Lou. Ch'y. Ch'y.

Twenty-sixth Day—5th July.

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Cowherd & Sides, Jeffer- Morgowan et al v Way, guard'n, son Circuit. Lou. Ch'y.
Smith v Atmore and wife, Lou. Ch'y.
Noll v Bigle, Lou. Ch'y. Thurman, Lou. Ch'y.

Twenty-seventh Day—7th July.

Davis v Noble et al, Lou. Ch'y. Shaw v Hutchings & Co. Lou. Ch'y.
Obendorfer v Albaker et al, Ch'y. Same v Branner & Hall, Lou. Ch'y.
Lou. Ch'y. Zanone, Lou. Ch'y.
Same v Kimbell & McAtee, Same v Myers, Lou. Ch'y. Ch'y.
Same v Boyd, Lou. Ch'y.

Twenty-eight Day—8th July.

Robb v Davis et al, Lou. Ch'y. Speed & Beatty v Gray & Co. Lou. Ch'y.
Schreiber v Same, Lou Ch'y. Same v Same, Lou. Ch'y.
Camp v Union Telegraph Co Franklin Ins. Co. v Ohio Life & Trust Co. Lou. Ch'y.
Henderson v Boone, Lou. Ch'y. Anderson v Bradley et al Lou. Ch'y.

Twenty-ninth Day—9th July.

Lee's adm'r v Crigler's ex'r, Spencer. Spencer.
Bullitt. Howser v Heddon's heirs, Spencer.
Slater v Orme, Bullitt. Bullitt.
Ward et al v Hunt's ex'r, Shelby. Norman, guard'n for ex'or, Bullitt.
Foster v Thomas, Nelson. Crume (2 cases) Spencer.

Thirtieth Day—10th July.

Mason et al v Slaters ex'r, Stoddard v Brown et al trustees Bardstown, Nelson.
Carter v Farmer's heirs, Willett and wife et al v Lenox, Nelson. ton et al, Nelson.
Finnelly et al v Lewis, Nel- Wren v Hynes's adm'r and son. wife, Nelson.
Young and wife v Lucas- Hedden v Hatcher & Inman, Nelson. ter, trustees, &c., Nelson. gram et al, Marion.

Thirty-first Day—12th July.

Graham & Martin v Ren- Maxwell, ex'r of Terrell v dleman et al, Marion. Maxwell, Marion.
McAtee v Bowman, Marion. Gill's ex'r v Vansickles, Mayes v Johnson's adm'r et al, Marion.
Mc'Cord v Mc'Cord, Marion. Mayes v Johnson's adm'r et al, Marion.

Thirty-second Day—13th July.

Jarboe's Spalding's ex'rs et Dorsey's adm'r v Geoche- al, Marion. gan's ex'rs, Washington.
Dougherty v Dougherty et al Wyckliffe, Larue's adm'r et al, Marion. Young v Withers, Hardin.
Coter et al v Duvall, Hardin.

Thirty-third Day—14th July.

Sturgeon v Hill et al, Hardin. Foushee v Furleigh, Meade.
Sloan et al v Young et al, Lowry's adm'r v Talbott, Meade. Hardin.
Holderman et al v Holder- Hamilton v Greer and wife, man et al, Hardin. Meade.

Thirty-fourth Day—15th July.

Barbage v Evans's ex'r, Knox. Hughes v Sinclelole's adm's, Ohio.
Hungry Abell, Breckin- Woodward v Woodward, ridge. Ohio.
Barnett et al v Bennett, et Fant et al v Taylor's adm'r, al, Ohio. Ohio.

Thirty-fifth Day—16th July.

Buthaway v Buttof et al, Wilcox & Fearn v Calhoun, Daviess. Daviess.
Haker v Spaulding and wife, Allen v Lendrim, McLean. McLean.
Hanmond's adm'r v Christian, Morris & Frazer v Frazer, McLean.

Thirty-sixth Day—17th July.

Mitchell v Mattingly, Mc- Hunt's ex'r v Hunt et al, Lean. Lean.
Dearing's adm'r v Dearing's Speed et al v Ashby et al, heirs, Muhlenburg. Hopkins.
Viscoul v Morton's heirs, Lynn v Bradley's adm'r, Muhlenburg. Hopkins.

Thirty-seventh Day—20th June.

Taylor v Campbell, Todd. Forbes v Bradshaw and wife, Francis v Greenfield et al, Edmundson.
Todd. Perry v Cabell, Henderson.
Rodes et al v Morris et al, mundson.
Henderson. Bullitt v Whitney et al, Allen
Coler's Amos et al, Barret. Allen.

Thirty-eighth Day—20th July.

Osborn et al v Sugg et al, Hen- Hardin v Boardman, derson. Henderson.
Northington v Casey & Riley, Craddock's adm'r et al v McLean. Wall et al, Hopkins.
Barnett's adm'r v Barnett's Brummel & Warring v Murad'm'r, Green. phy, Green.

Thirty-ninth Day—21st July.

McCorkle, Ward et al v Bar- Hoskins v Pearson, Green. nett et al, Green. Johnson v Thompson, Bourbon.
Wilson v Speer, Owsley.
Roberts' adm'r v Marcum et Welder v Potter & Hughes, al, Owsley. al, Owsley.

Fortieth Day—22d July.

McGuire v McGuire, Owsley. Isaac et al v Treadway et Anthony et al v Johnson, al, Lou. Ch'y. Letcher. Joseph & McQuin v Gilbert et al (of colors), Pike. & Duff, Perry.

Forty-first Day—23d July.

Dills, Jr., v Ratliff, Pike. Johns et al v Forbis, Lawrence.
Watson v Large et al, Law- Hamilton v Wells, Morgan. rence.
Phipps et al v Adams, Morgn. Hager v Mayo et al, Floyd.

Forty-second Day—24th July.

Muir et al v Buchanan et al, Austin and wife v Howell, Trimble. Trimble, Mad.
Weightman & McClelland v Phillips v Thornberry, Lou. Leach & Coe et al, Lou. Ch'y. Ch'y.

Forty-eighth Day—31st July.

Newport city v Air & Wall, Michle v Shilets, Camp. Campbell. Kennedy v Covington city, Myers et al v Carney, Camp. Kenton. Keith v same, Pendleton.
Lee's adm'r v Smoot, Collard Same v Laughlin, Campbell. et al, Campbell.

*Forty-ninth Day—

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

ROSE CULTURE.—Mr. Edgar Sanders writes the following to Emery's Journal, as the culture of the rose:

If you wish your roses to do fine, use plenty of manure in the soil. No plant is fonder of a rich soil than the rose. So true is this, that in poor land but few of the hybrid perpetuals will bloom more than once; whereas in rich soil, many are seldom long together out of flower. Therefore, if you are going to plant a rose, or a bed of roses, first get a good quantity of well rotted manure; the quantity that may be safely used is an eighth of the bulk of the soil, one foot deep, the roses are to occupy. If you have them already planted (most likely you have), then top dress them with two or three inches of manure; fork in slightly if possible. In good soil, the monthlies, such as Hermosa Agrigina, Charles XII., Louis Phillippe, and others of a similar nature, including many Bourbons, especially Souvenir de la Malmaison, Queen of Bourbons, &c., summer roses, including Prairie, in fact all kinds, should be treated the same way.

Another thing about perpetual rose culture is, to pick off all the faded blooms; this straightens the plant; whereas, if left, much of the energy is expended in formation of seed. Any of the perpetual class, which are disposed to throw up strong shoots and not flower, cut them back to four or six buds; they will then often start into fresh growth and flower. See that your rose bushes, if on stocks, do not sucker. If they do, and are not cut off, these will soon rob the budded or grafted plant of all nutriment; the suckers from worked plants may be easily known by their difference in color and growth.

HOW TO INDUCE EARLY FRUITING IN ORCHARD TREES.—*Messrs. Tucker & Son*—Though I have been practically a familiar of fruit trees for more than half over thirty years, it must be confessed I knew comparatively nothing of the operation of cause and effect, in their relation to fruit-growing, till after beginning to theorize some twenty years ago.—Within the last eight years, I raised an orchard comprising the choice varieties of apples, and some of the favorite cherries and pears, all of which, with few of four, have successfully withstood the killing effect of the winter of 1856-7. If it will be of interest to you I will give an account of this orchard, in detail, within a few weeks; at present I will confine my remarks to the subject named in the commencement.

For some years it has been the custom among many orchardists to keep down the top growth of apple and other trees by pinching off the shoots, and checking the formation of sap into wood, shoots, or branches, and thus indirectly diverting its circulation and promoting the formation of fruit buds, and by this means securing early fruiting. That such is the effect of pinching I know from five or six years' experience on the orchard above alluded to. There are many points which may be adduced that early fruiting is much facilitated by judicious pinching or summer pruning, several times repeated in each season, but I will assume it to be as it probably is generally admitted as a established fact or principle, and propose to show that effective results can be much increased by a more extended application of it.

It is generally believed that the branches and roots of trees extend to corresponding lengths, when there is no obstruction to prevent such mutual extension; and cultivators, whose intelligence has led them to adopt the practice of pinching, have naturally have afforded to their trees such depth and looseness of soil as are necessary to such effect. If then the roots have equal facilities, they will grow to as long or longer extremities, so the soil be not poor, as the branches are extended. Now, as it appears to me, is a surer means of inducing early fruiting, than merely pinching the branches without securing proportionate growth of roots, and thus balancing root and branch; and affording a vast increase of surface on which to form feeders, as well as increased facilities for placing, with the same trouble, manure in a position most accessible to the roots—not the latter objects offering greater absorptive power, and thereby avoiding injury to the eyes, and then planting in the usual way. The result was perfect success; an unusual yield of both peas and potatoes, and the latter perfectly free from disease. The tubers were found healthy the next spring, and were again planted with the same results.

[From the Ohio Cultivator.]

HOW SEEDS GROW.—*By Hudson Tuttle.*—In the seed, the parent plant stores away a sufficient quantity of nutritious matter to support the young plant until it can send down roots into the ground and support itself. Plants know well enough that the young germs by which their species are propagated cannot take care of themselves until they have rooted in the soil and expanded a few leaves in the air; so they store up in a little sack around them ample provisions of nutrition, chiefly starch, but varying in different species, as gluten in rye and wheat, legumen in peas and beans, etc. If a grain of corn or wheat is examined, the germ, or "chit," is plainly discernible, surrounded by i's store of provender, so long as the grain is kept dry, no change occurs; for nature has so arranged it that change can be effected only by moisture. If it were otherwise, it would be impossible to preserve grain, for as soon as matured the kernels would sprout and grow.

Moisture and darkness, with suitable warmth, are the necessary conditions for germination, and at the freezing point all vegetative processes come to a standstill. All these are furnished by the sun-warmed earth. As soon as the seed is dropped into the mould, it commences to absorb water from the soil, swells up by the addition, and now, shut in its dark abode, the life-awakening rays of the sun work great changes. The store of starch, so long as it remains starch, is useless to the plant. It is only soluble sugar that can be used in the vegetable economy. The process is to employ a ferment, and convert the insoluble starch into soluble sugar. The parent plant has provided for the ferment, and storing away a minute quantity of *diastase* with the starch, and this acts in precisely the same manner as yeast, converting the starch into sugar, and, if the process was carried far enough, would convert the sugar into alcohol, but the greedy germ, now fast shooting out, drinks the sweetened juice as fast as formed, without waiting for the more ardent beverage. Thus it is that starch is made in the vegetable as sugar can be manufactured in this manner far cheaper than in any other, and when the germ commences to sprout, at which time the barley contains the greatest quantity of sugar, he at once stops the process by exposing the grain to a current of hot air, which, by drying up the moisture, prevents the process from being carried further. The parent plant could not store up sugar for the germ, as it is liable to ferment and undergo change; but starch is not, and hence starch is chosen. As it is slowly converted into sugar and absorbed by the germ, the latter rapidly expands until, bursting from its prison-house, it sends a root down into the soil; afterwards another branch shoots upward into the light. It matters not what the position of the kernel may be, the root bends around until it starts straight down, and the stem twists until it can arise direct.

I remember of a boy who, after planting beans until tired, planted some quart under a flat stone, and in hoeing, the father observing the bean tops peeping from under the stone, lifted it up and saw the countless white stems radiating from the common hub in the centre, dividing and subdividing in every possible manner to gain the outside daylight, seemingly for no other purpose than to tell the tale of guilt. Others may hold what theory they may, we believe that the sun is a great agent in this work; it makes the leaves love light and the root darkness.

In beans the two halves of the seed are brought to the surface, by the expanding stem of the germ, and act as nurses, leaves till the rudi leaves are formed, when their substance is absorbed and they fall off. In wheat, corn, etc., however, the kernel remains where it is planted.

From a few plain and generally practical inferences can be drawn, of great use to the farmer. In studying the process, as pursued by nature in her great laboratory, he can, by complying with the conditions she has provided, further her operations, and increase his harvest, by the exercise of a little thought and without extra outlay. Light is detrimental to the germination, however necessary it may be to the growth of plants. Hence, the system of broadcast, where, after the most faithful harrowing, the fourth of the grain will lie at or near the surface, exposed to light and heat, with a dry soil around it, must be wasted, as such kernels, if they grow at all, must be dwarfed and sickly. Here we plainly see the advantage of drills, which place all the kernels down in the moist soil, where the roots, soon as they germ, find sufficient food, and the stem ply of food, and the young plants not exposed to the heat of the sun by day or the cold by night. Corn, when planted shallow, requires the attendance of the hoe at least twice, while if planted deep, it grows thrifty for a long time, and does not suffer from neglect. Grain should not be planted till the weather is warm enough to ensure immediate growth. There is nothing gained by haste. For the young plant, if it meets cold, stormy weather, will be dwarfed, and never recover from the first blighting influences. When deeply planted it does not feel the heat of the sun during the day, and the cold of our spring nights, which completely intercept the vegetative process, but is kept at a uniform temperature night and day. Another practical suggestion is the use of large, well formed seed. I know an extensive farmer who prefers "shrunk" oats or wheat, that is, if the very best, as he usually does, to use it as economical as to prefer small calves to large ones. Thrifty plants never grow from shriveled seeds. The larger and plumper the kernel, the better nurished will the young germ be, and while sending its fibrous roots into the soil, and the stronger these roots the thrifter its growth. In producing an abundant harvest the first thing necessary is to obtain large and matured seed; the next to place it at the right depth in the mellow soil.

Walnut Grove, May, 1858.

PEAS AS A FIELD CROP.—The pea crop for the last ten years has received comparatively little attention, owing to the ravages of the pea bug and the increased area devoted to other spring crops, barley and beans in particular. But of late it seems to be attracting more attention, and it may be well to devote some space to the subject.

A "good wheat soil" is also a good soil for peas, as it prefers clayey loams rather than soils of a lighter character, for the reason that clayey loams are good crops in favorable seasons, though hot and dry weather affects them injuriously. Green manure induces a large growth of vines, also a tendency to blight, and of course infertility in all that is required, and fall-plowed sward land is thought a favorable preparation. The pea, like clover and other leguminous plants, takes largely from the atmosphere, its roots penetrate deeply, it has a long exhausting crop, and, as it leaves the ground clean and mellow, it is often employed as a "green fallow" for winter grains.

The preparation of the soil is simply plowing it well before sowing the seed. Fall-plowed green sward might be harrowed, and the seed then covered with the seed plow. Spring plowed land is the best for row, and then harrow lightly to prevent the peas rolling into rows or bunches, as they finish covering with the plow. A good seed drill is the most perfect implement for distributing and covering peas.

From three to four bushels of seed per acre is required, according to the character of the vines in growing. Thickly sown, the ground is covered more perfectly, the growth of weeds prevented, and leaves the land in a cleaner state, also supporting each other. Sometimes, however, the vines fall too early and fill but imperfectly, but on the whole thick sowing is much the best practice.

Early sowing used to be the practice, but of late it is often deferred until the middle of June, hoping thus to escape the pea bug. If the object of the crop is to fatten cattle, sheep and hogs, it would be well then fed in the straw as soon as ripe, and before the hatching of the bug, thus securing the full value of the grain. If the seed is infested with the pea bug when harvested, it can be cured in a few days by a minute or two; then dry in ashes before sowing. Plaster may be employed for the same purpose, and it is sometimes sown upon the vines when a few inches high, with good effect.

The value and uses of this crop scarcely receives the attention it deserves among farmers. "The proportion of nitrogenous or muscular matter which they yield is equal to that of any other grain, and that produced by any other kind of grain," and, mixed with oat and ground, they form a favorite provender for horses and swine, for milch cows and sheep. Boiled or soaked, they are also a favorite article with swine, and for making pork were in high repute before the pea bug became so prevalent. The straw, well cured, is relished by all kinds of stock, and is especially liked by sheep and horses.

As an article of human food, pea soup is both excellent and nutritious. Many prefer them to beans for this use, and they should be a more frequent dish upon every table. Their market value is usually been less than that of beans, as indeed it should be, when the cost of production is considered.

The produce of from two per acre in from twenty to sixty bushels, and there have been instances of still larger crops. As to varieties, the Canada Field Pea and the Marrowfat are best known, but numerous other sorts deserve large consideration. The blue is also held to a strict account even in regard to the details of their official doings.

Some of the younger delegates have given satisfactory proof in their defences of Bishop Early of their attachment to him and their ability as debaters of no mean promise.

B.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE SUNSET LAND.

O, dimly through the mists of years
That roll their dreary waves between,
The gorgeous Sunset Land appears
Arrayed in hues of fadeless green,
And from that far-off sunny clime
Old half-forgotten fancies,
And stealing o'er the waves of Time
The sweetly lingering music dies.

As some bright island of the sea,
Forever blooming—ever fair;
Though cold, dark billows round it be,
Eternal sunshine hovers there.
Thus o'er the dismal sea of years
Our eager, longing looks are cast
Where robed in fadeless Spring appears
The sunlit Aden of the Past.

There Memory weaves her garlands green
Beside the loved, hope-haunted shore;
And nursing 'mid the Arcadian scene
Twines flowers that bloom for us no more.
Oh! hallow'd e'ilan! blest Land of Love!
Sweet Paradise of early dreams!
Still thro' thy vales may fancy rove,
Still bask beneath thine evening beams!

And there *they* dwell; those cherished ones—
With snow-white brows and waving hair;
I see them now—I hear their tones
Of oretest sigh along the air.
Hark! how their silvery voices ring
In cadence with the wind's low sigh;
Not sweeter is the wind-harp's string
That wakes at eve its melody.

They call us; see, they wave their hands—
As by the mirage lifted high
That clime in all its beauty stands.
Against the Heaven's deep blue,
With wreathed brows—with laugh and song—
With tender looks—hand clasped in hand—
They move along—that love-linked throng—
Within the haunted Sunset-Land.

LEWIS W. WEBB.

BURLINGTON, Ky., May, 1858.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.

During the return of the German Lafayette Rifles from a celebration at Lemon Hill, yesterday evening, a police officer was struck by a soldier. The attempt of the police to arrest the offender was resisted by the soldiers. The mob took sides with the police. A warrant was procured and an effort made to serve it upon the offending soldier. This attempt was resisted when a furious fight took place. The crowd threw brickbats and the military used their swords and the butt of their rifles, and some shots were fired from the latter, while the police fired their revolvers.

On the part of the police several men were badly bruised by blows from clubs. Officer Duncan, of the Fifteenth Ward, was struck on the hip by a blank cartridge and slightly wounded. An officer of the Fourteenth Ward was cut about the head with a sword.

The military fared worse than the civilians, three of the men in the ranks having been shot and two having received severe cuts with brickbats. Frank Westfall, a private in the company and a married man, was shot in the right breast, the ball entered the lungs and has not yet been extracted. His condition is considered very dangerous. Charles Brenner, a private, single man, was shot in the left breast and is in a critical condition.

NEW YORK, May 26.

The brig New Era, from Mantanzas, reports that on April 24th she was boarded by an English war steamer, and May 18th had three shots fired at her by another British war steamer. Did not heave to, and consequently was not boarded.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.

A dispatch from Leavenworth of the 24th says the 2d column of troops under command of Col. Monroe, which had been encamped on Salt Run, four miles below the Fort, since the 20th, resumed the march yesterday. The 3d column, Col. May, is still encamped in the vicinity of the Fort, will not move before the 27th. Three companies of the 7th infantry reached the Fort on Sunday.

Novel Method to Prevent Potato Rot.—Some Belgian boys, a few years since, for amusement, inserted some peas into potatoes, and planted them. The result was an unusual yield of peas, and a crop of tubers perfectly sound, though in a field where the potatoes were badly affected. Acting on this hint, Mr. Jackson, of Leeds, England, developed the theory that the potato, being deficient in nitrogen, would receive that and other valuable articles from the pea during the time of growing, and so its tendency to disease would be counteracted. He then tried the experiment, inserting four or five peas into each potato, carefully avoiding injury to the eyes, and then planting in the usual way. The result was perfect success; an unusual yield of both peas and potatoes, and the latter perfectly free from disease. The tubers were found healthy the next spring, and were again planted with the same results.

The Times' Washington correspondent says: Gov. Floyd said to day that he had received no news from Utah which would alter the plans relative to the new regiments or the other operations of the department.

History of the Inductive Sciences. *By Wm. Whewell.*

This great work, originally published upwards of twenty years ago, is probably esteemed more highly and widely in the scientific world at the present moment than it has ever been. Enriched by the emendations and additions of two subsequent editions, the present being the third, it is, for that matter, *worthy* of larger esteem than it received at first, but, in alluding to the prevailing estimate of it, we especially refer to the favor which its solid attractions have gradually won or exacted from the thinking part of mankind. Its intrinsic merits are quite invincible.

A history of the inductive sciences, it must be admitted, is not at first glance a very inviting topic, even for persons accustomed to mental effort; and Whewell is not the man to invest a dry or severe subject with the charms of manner. He has never so far as we know been accused of a disposition to make science "easy." Perhaps he wouldn't do so if he could; he certainly couldn't if he would. Nevertheless, such is the accuracy of his statements, the clearness of his method, the wonderful fullness and variety of his knowledge, and the strength and simplicity with which he wields it, that his work abstruse and learned as it necessarily is, has during the twenty years since it first appeared, acquired a degree of favor rising almost to popularity. And no competent judge will dispute its title to this eminent favor. On the contrary, the more competent the judge the deeper and more ardent the respect which the work must produce. As a foundation for the philosophy of science, it is not only unequaled, but unrivaled. This is cheerfully conceded on all sides. To every intelligent, thoughtful man, inspired, as nearly every such man is, by a generous ambition to pass through his own consciousness the higher intellectual aspirations and struggles of his race, its value is beyond expression. There is food in it for a lifetime of the noblest and selectest thought.

The physical belongings of the present edition, published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, are excellent. The paper, printing, and binding could scarcely be more suitable. For sale by Morton & Griswold.

History of the Republic of the United States.

By John C. Hamilton. Volume 2.

The first volume of this work has been widely censured as manifesting a disposition to claim for Hamilton exclusively the merit of nearly everything he did, said, and wrote while Washington's secretary. The author vindicates or attempts to vindicate himself from this censure in his preface to the present volume, which, however, in spirit and method, notwithstanding the number and severity of the strictures he has called down on his head, is nowise different from its predecessor. Whatever others may think of his plan of writing the history of the republic, he evidently thinks well of it himself, and is fixed in his persuasion beyond all possibility of change. The public, accordingly, may as well make up its mind to take it as it comes. It is also clearly has no intention of swerving a hairsbreadth from his original design.

Well, it is no great matter. Although, in our judgment, every discriminating reader must feel that the comments on which Mr. John C. Hamilton threads the correspondence of his illustrious father are in themselves calculated to detract somewhat from the full stature of Washington as he stands "in the hearts of his countrymen," yet their tendency dies within itself. It is silly to apprehend that such comments can diminish the fame of Washington. Even Hamilton, whom they threaten most, is too great to be injured by them. Whatever of injustice or partiality they contain will go for simply nothing with the great body of men. It will fall on the public ear like an idle tale; while, it is but just to say, the new and valuable information which the researches of the author have brought to light will be received with eagerness and treasured with gratitude. So, on the whole, we do not see that it is worth while for the press to spend much further time in castigating the indiscretions of Mr. John C. Hamilton. Let us pardon his favor, and be grateful for his favors.

For sale by Morton & Griswold.

BEDFORD SPRINGS.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Messrs. W. & C. Parker, informing their friends of the re-opening of this pleasant summer residence. The mineral waters of the Bedford Springs have been resorted to by invalids for many years, and it is the general opinion that they have proved highly beneficial to patients, principally to such as are suffering with dyspepsia or gastric derangements. But independent of the medical virtues of these springs, the Messrs. Parker's establishment offers the most charming and salubrious summer retreat to such families as may wish to visit the country for their health. Their table i always well furnished, and lovers of good living cannot fail to be pleased with the eating and management of the obliging landlord.

THE WHEAT CROP IN WEST TENNESSEE AND THE KENTUCKY PURCHASE.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

HENRY CO., Tenn., May 17, '58.

GENTLEMEN; In answer to yours of the 14th inst. I stated that the wheat crop had not been damaged by the frost of which I and from and four to seven days' dealers equal if not superior to its influence upon it, with other minor causes, the winter and the excessive cold rains, the crop is greatly injured; in fact, a large portion of it cannot possibly be saved. Hundreds of acres will hardly be worth cutting. There is very little of the last named kind of wheat, cut on tolerable good land, and even a part of that is sorry. There is much of the crop hardly high enough to cut, and is badly headed, and in many places very grassy and weedy. Where it is poor on the row, and then harrow lightly to prevent the peas rolling into rows or bunches, as they finish covering with the plow. A good seed drill is the most perfect implement for distributing and covering peas.

From three to four bushels of seed per acre is required, according to the character of the vines in growing. Thickly sown, the ground is covered more perfectly, the growth of weeds prevented, and leaves the land in a cleaner state, also supporting each other. Sometimes, however, the vines fall too early and fill but imperfectly, but on the whole thick sowing is much the best practice.

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And nursing 'mid the Arcadian scene
Twines flowers that bloom for us no more.
Oh! hallow'd e'ilan! blest Land of Love!
Sweet Paradise of early dreams!
Still thro' thy vales may fancy rove,
Still bask beneath thine evening beams!

And there *they* dwell; those cherished ones—
With snow-white brows and waving hair;
I see them now—I hear their tones
Of oretest sigh along the air.
Hark! how their silvery voices ring
In cadence with the wind's low sigh;
Not sweeter is the wind-harp's string
That wakes at eve its melody.

They call us; see, they wave their hands—
As by the mirage lifted high
That clime in all its beauty stands.
Against the Heaven's deep blue,
With wreathed brows—with laugh and song—
With tender looks—hand clasped in hand—
They move along—that love-linked throng—
Within the haunted Sunset-Land.

LEWIS W. WEBB.

BURLINGTON, Ky., May, 1858.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.

During the return of the German Lafayette Rifles from a celebration at Lemon Hill, yesterday evening, a police officer was struck by a soldier. The attempt of the police to arrest the offender was resisted by the soldiers. The mob took sides with the police. A warrant was procured and an effort made to serve it upon the offending soldier. This attempt was resisted when a furious fight took place. The crowd threw brickbats and the military used their swords and the butt of their rifles, and some shots were fired from the latter, while the police fired their revolvers.

On the part of the police several men were badly bruised by blows from clubs. Officer Duncan, of the Fifteenth Ward, was struck on the hip by a blank cartridge and slightly wounded. An officer of the Fourteenth Ward was cut about the head with a sword.

The military fared worse than the civilians, three of the men in the ranks having been shot and two having received severe cuts with brickbats. Frank Westfall, a private in the company and a married man, was shot in the right breast, the ball entered the lungs and has not yet been extracted. His condition is considered very dangerous. Charles Brenner, a private, single man, was shot in the left breast and is in a critical condition.

NEW YORK, May 26.

The brig New Era, from Mantanzas, reports that on April 24th she was boarded by an English war steamer, and May 18th had three shots fired at her by another British war steamer. Did not heave to, and consequently was not boarded.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.

A dispatch from Leavenworth of the 24th says the 2d column of troops under command of Col. Monroe, which had been encamped on Salt Run, four miles below the Fort, since the 20th, resumed the march yesterday. The 3d column, Col. May, is still encamped in the vicinity of the Fort, will not move before the 27th. Three companies of the 7th infantry reached the Fort on Sunday.

NEW YORK, May 25.

Floyd said to day that he had received no news from Utah which would alter the plans relative to the new regiments or the other operations of the department.

XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Tuesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

Senate.—The proceedings during the morning hour were unimportant. The bill for an improvement of Chicago harbor was then debated.

House.—Mr. Grow, of Penn., asked but did not obtain the consent of the House to offer a joint resolution that, when Congress adjourn on the 7th of June, it shall be till the 4th of November next.

The House resumed the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia.

Several bills were passed, including one to regulate municipal elections at Washington and one to organize a paid fire department in Washington and Georgetown, and appropriating $87,000 for the purchase of steam fire engines and for the construction of a fire and police alarm telegraph.

The Ohio contested election case was then taken up.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.

The steamship Tennessee brings Vera Cruz dates to the 21st. Among her passengers is Admiral Zerman.

Communication between Vera Cruz and the Interior was opened.

Vera Cruz was blockaded three days by the steamer Guerrero, when her fuel gave out, and she left for supplies.

Nothing is mentioned of Juarez or his Cabinet's whereabouts. The hopes of the Revolutionists were dampened. The Constitutionalists were confident of an easy victory.

XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Tuesday's Proceedings—Concluded.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

Senate.—Mr. Toombs, of Ga., argued that the bill was unconstitutional.

Messrs. Davis of Miss., Collamer of Vt., and Benjamin of La., sustained the power of the General Government to make improvements for the benefit of internal commerce.

The fifteen million loan bill was next taken up and Mr. Simmons of R. I. having the floor, advocated his amendment, proposing a home valuation of imports, which he said would diminish frauds on the revenue, and largely increase the income from the duties.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, took exception to the amendment, arguing that it could not be introduced in a loan bill.

Mr. Toombs sustained Mr. Hunter's point of order, but agreed with Mr. Simmons in favor of a home valuation. In the course of his remarks Mr. Toombs said he had been ready these ten years for a war with England. If we get up a war now, he wished to be counted in. Government should have sunk the vessels of ships or sailors been and brought the officers here and hanged them. While the British gun boats are committing outrages in the Gulf, which sea is ours and ought to be a mare Elausum, the finest ship in the American service? Towing a telegraph line between two British possessions.

Mr. Toombs also spoke in favor of limiting the expenditures of the Government, except in case of war, to fifty millions annually.

Considerable discussion ensued on a point of order, Mr. Hunter defending, and Mr. Seward and others disagreeing.

Mr. Crittenden saw nothing to prevent the Senate from altering the method of collecting the tariff Mr. Simmons' amendment went no further than the mode of collection, and hence was not subject to the objection made by Mr. Hunter from Virginia. The home valuation was the only safe one.

Regarding the British insults, if true and not amply disclaimed by England, we ought to carry it out to the utmost limit of an honorable war. He believed that England would give an ample apology for these offensive aggressions of her cruisers. He (Mr. Crittenden) was not belligerent either in policy or feeling, but if war is not the worst of evils. Silent submission to a wrong, or pulling it about for a while and then suffering it to pass, is not the course for a great people, and is worse than a war. English cannon balls could not be repelled by words. He would not dispute with England about the abstract right of search, let her found her claim on what prerogative or supposed right she may, but the moment she shows an aggression upon our national rights and honor, said Mr. Crittenden, I will fight her upon the fact and leave her the argument.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., made a reply to the remarks of Mr. Crittenden that economy must proceed from the executive.

Mr. Bell obtained the floor for to-morrow, and at 6 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

House.—The resignation of Mr. Marshall of Ky., for a postponement to the first Monday of December of the Ohio contested election case, was rejected by 26 majority.

The resolution of Mr. Gilmore, a member of the Committee of Elections, declaring Campbell entitled to his seat, was rejected by 25 majority.

The resolution of Mr. Lamar, of the same committee, that Mr. Vallandingham is entitled to the seat, was adopted by 4 majority.

The resolution of Mr. Harris of Ills., declaring the seat vacant as just amended by Mr. Lamar's proposition, was agreed to by 7 majority.

Mr. Vallandingham was then sworn in.

The House passed a bill giving a railroad company the privilege for 20 years for a passenger railroad to Pennsylvania avenue.

The House, on motion of Mr. Glancy Jones, acted on Stanton's appointment as the executive, judicial, and legislative appropriation bill.

The fortification bill was taken up.

Mr. J. Glancy Jones said it proposed an appropriation of $200,000 to be expended at the discretion of the Secretary of War for the preservation and keeping in repair of fortifications for the next year.

Mr. Quitman was unwilling to have the money appropriated without specific items, for the whole sum might be expended on a single work.

Mr. Jones read a private memorandum showing the amounts to be expended on the several fortifications.

Mr. Whitely offered a substitute, in accordance with the War Depar'ment, appropriating nearly two millions. He argued that the expenditure was necessary, considering the condition of our foreign relations, so that if we are engaged in a war we may defend ourselves against the enemy.

Mr. Howell, of Alabama, said it would be worse than folly to appropriate only the sum named in the bill. It was important to complete Forts Taylor and Jefferson, which are in a position to control the Gulf and Key West. He hoped a war was not imminent, but if we wish to preserve peace we must be in a condition for defense. He trusted the Administration had not only sent orders to protect our commerce, but that a strict observance of neutrality on the part of our land forces, when our fleet and ships had been boarded our vessels and bring him into port to be tried for piracy. Broadsides first, explanations after wards, was the true policy.

Mr. Locher, of Virginia, said the Committee of Ways and Means, whether they reduced or failed to reduce the estimates of the department, were equally responsible. He was in favor of the bill, and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Dowdell) spoke of broadsides first and explanations afterwards, when those forts on the Gulf are in an unfinished condition.

Wednesday's Proceedings.

Senate.—Resumed the consideration of the Chicago harbor improvement bill, which was passed—yeas 31, nays 19—having considered a test vote as to internal improvements, numerous other estimates for the maintenance of public works from decay will be brought forward.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.

A dispatch from Nebraska City, Nebraska, says a conflict had just occurred between the settlers and Kiowa Indians, in which one chief was killed and a number of wounded. The settlers, however, had much complaint of Indian depredations in that section of the territory.

NEW YORK, May 24.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent says: "Lord Napier positively declares that he has no knowledge whatever of the recent proceedings in the Gulf until they appeared in print. He then immediately communicated with the Admiral of the squadron, enclosing the statements. There is an emphatic injunction against their repetition. He believes that the Home Ministry are equally ignorant, and hence his conviction is decided that these acts will be promptly disavowed and the fullest reparation made."

It is the navigation and not the neutrality laws that the Senate Committee are instructed to report the repeal of.

NEW YORK, May 24.

An arrival at this port yesterday, brings Venezuela dates of May 4th. The country is still quiet.

Ex-President Monagas commands the army at Caraccas awaiting his trial. His two sons-in-law, together with the ex-Minister, Guiterrez, were imprisoned in the Fort of Ponto Cabello.

His brother Gregorio, together with his son Julio arrived at Maricabo, April 25th, and were imprisoned in the Fort there, but young Julio it is reported, subsequently made his escape to Trinidad.

The Government has called upon the people for framing a new Government are to be chosen by universal suffrage.

It is said that a great majority of the people desire a federal government with a constitution similar to that of the United States.

JUDGE McKEE'S APPOINTMENTS.

George R. McKee, American candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, will address the people at the following times and places:

Munfordville and Hart county, Wednesday, June 2.
Brownsville, Edmondson county, Thursday, June 3.
Glasgow, Barren county, Friday, June 4.
Edmonton, Barren county, Saturday, June 5.
Albany, Clinton county, Monday, June 7.
Monticello, Wayne county, Tuesday, June 8.
Burkesville, Cumberland county, Wednesday, June 9.
Tompkinsville, Monroe county, Thursday, June 10.
Scottsville, Allen county, Friday, June 11.
Franklin, Simpson county, Saturday, June 12, at 11 o'clock A. M.
Bowlinggreen, Warren county, Saturday, June 12, at 7 o'clock P. M.
Morgantown, Butler county, Monday, June 14.
Russellville, Logan county, Tuesday, June 15.
Elkton, Todd county, Wednesday, June 16.
Hopkinsville, Christian county, Thursday, June 17.

Speaking to commence each day at 12 o'clock, except where otherwise specified.

[From the Frankfort Commonwealth.]

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF MEDICAL SPRINGS IN KENTUCKY.—In giving the medical topography of Kentucky, I desire to enumerate all the medicinal waters in the State. This I cannot possibly do without the aid of those interested. I may add, that as the object is to report the character of each spring, and as this report will be read by scientific men throughout America, it may promote the interest of proprietors of those springs to improve the waters as widely circulated. Will you, therefore, at your earliest convenience, return me answers to the following questions:

1st. What is the name of your watering place?
2d. In what county situated?
3d. What numbers visit it annually?
4th. Has the Water been analyzed? by whom?
5th. Give a statement of the analysis. If it has not been analyzed, state its supposed ingedients.
6th. In what diseases is the water most useful?

As there must be many valuable springs in Kentucky whose very existence is unknown to any considerable extent, this may be a means of directing attention to them and making them valuable. It is therefore hoped that I may get a statement from every medicinal spring in the State.

To this end, the editors of papers throughout the State will confer a favor by giving this circular an insertion. Address, W. L. SUTTON,
Georgetown, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. Booth, of North Liberty, Ohio, have named their infant son Prentice Booth in honor of Geo. D. Prentice. Prentice says: "We nominate him for the Presidency in 1900, subject of course to the decision of the American National Convention. We hope we shall be able to get to the polls to vote for him." We second the nomination, and speak for a smug fat office under his administration. The little fellow's name has just thirteen letters in it—exactly the number in Buchanan's—and, as this was a fact greatly relied on by the Democrats in the last election, we presume that the young Booth will stand as good a chance as "Jeemes" did. We know he will have a *better* chance than "Jeems" will have again.—*Covington (Ky.) Journal.*

☞Philanthropists and the friends of temperance, who have at heart the welfare of their fellow-beings, should not delay a moment to urge upon all lovers of intoxicating drinks the importance of at once using Dr. Urban's Inebriate's Hope, or Cure for Intemperance. That intemperance is a disease and that this is a cure for it, is no longer a matter of doubt, and our best physicians frequently use it in their practice, strongly as they are prejudiced against *nostrums*.

RAYMOND & PATTON,
No. 74 Fourth street,

Send this remedy by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $1 50 for each package.

may 22 d2aw&w6m

WASHINGTON, May 26.

It is shown by testimony before the House select committee, appointed to examine the accounts of the late Doorkeeper, that a regular and profitable business has been carried on in Washington by the booksellers in congressional documents, intended for gratuitous distribution among the people, but which are purchased fresh from the press. As an instance of these abuses, the committee say that the patent office reports, costing the government 66c, are retailed by booksellers at 15c a volume, and this could not be done but for the culpable negligence or misapplication of the documents by the members.

The railroad convention adjourned to-day, after about a week's session. Important results were accomplished.

The Postmaster General has given orders to convey the great Southern mail, leaving New York in the morning, over the central route, diverging from the seaboard route at Richmond, thence via Virginia and Tennessee road through Knoxville, and Dalton, Ga., to Grand Junction, 50 miles east of Memphis; thence via Jackson to New Orleans. This service commences on the 1st of July.

Col. Sloo, in a memorial presented to-day, asks for protection against the alleged bad faith of the Government of the United States in war with that of Mexico, charging the former with having used his influence to procure the passage of a decree annulling his Tehuantepec grant and making another for the benefit of other parties, which he claims equal if not superior to his own. He protests against the mail arrangements with Hargons & Leczer, and asks the Senate to support his contract, for, without this, he has not thought it safe to proceed with his business connection with the Isthmus. He says that if the attempt to wrest the contract from him is successful, it will be ruinous to his future, having invested thousands of dollars in the enterprise.

The tariff investigating committee will report tomorrow.

Two more select committees have yet to report, viz: In relation to the Willet's Point parks and upon the accounts of the late Clerk of the House.

Both branches of Congress have agreed to the item in one of the appropriation bills which allows $10,000 for contingencies of the act for the admission of Kansas into the Union.

The defeat of Simmons's amendment is not a test on the question of home valuation.

Messrs. Toombs, Bigler, and other Democrats voted with the Republicans against it, as such, because they have neither lungs nor constitution left. He would who add that he is accustomed to tell those applying their real names to him, and he has no objection to extend the same courtesy to others. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M.

may 18 6wd

HARVEST OF 1858.

THRESHING MACHINES.—
8-horse Power (Emigrant and Mower).....$150
2-horse do do do 125
8-horse Power, Thresher, and Cleaner..... 225
4-horse do do do 175
4-horse Power, Thresher, and Stacker..... 200
4-horse Power, Railroad Power, Thresher, and Sembinator 175
3-horse do do, do, do 175
All the above Horse Powers or Threshers furnished separately.

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.—
The Kentucky (Emigrant and Mower)....$150
The New York Hand-raking Reaper (reciprocating) 175
The New York Self-raking do do 125
The Buckeye Mower (unrivaled)..... 100

WHEAT FANS.—
Hamsborough's Improved;
Wooden Fan, 22 and 26 inch.

☞Illustrated catalogues, with full description, sent by mail gratis on application.
☞Liberal discount to dealers.

PETER & BUCHANAN, 484 Main st.,
Dealers in Seeds and Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, may19 cod4wdim

☞TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Gentleman, who suffered for many years from nervous debility, and all the eff